The Philauthronist. IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY GAMALIEL BAILEY, JR.

OFFICE, SIXTH STREET, NORTH SIDE, BETWEEN VINE AND RACE, TWO DOORS WEST OF COLLEGE STREET, CINCINNATI.

TERMS -- TWO DOLLARS per annum if paid within ix months after subscription.

To encourage subscription by companies of persons, twenty copies will be sent to one Post Office for 30 dollars, paid in advance. There must be no deduction from this amount for payment of agents.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

TERMIS OF ADVENTABLE.

The square of sixteen lines, or less one insertion, 50

each additional insertion, 5,00

for six months whout alteration, 6,50

with alteration, 6,50

Business cards,, each, [per annum.] 2,00

A liberal discount will be allowed on long advertisements N. B. Any individual procuring five subscribers paying advance, and forwarding the money, shall be enittled to a copy for one year: a copy for one year:

TO NO VARIATION IN PRICES. DODD'S HAT STORE,

Main Street, third door below Fourth Street. CINCINNATI.

I intend to make Good Hats, (such as will induce customers to buy of me a second time,) and will sell at low as I can afford, without any deviation from the price asked. WM. Dobb. C. DONALDSON & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HARDWARE & CUTLERY STEEL, BRASS WARE, & SADDLERY, IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES.

No: 24 Main Street CINCINNATI.

THE subscribers thinking the worst of the storm of hard lowing ticket was agreed upom. times is past, are now preparing for a return of busi-They are receiving new goods, and will continue to do

so, till their stock is fully replenished, and it is their inten-tion as formerly to supply their old friends and all who may call on them, with good goods, and at prices to suit the

C. DONALDSON, & Co.

(PORTRAIT PAINTING. 40) THE subscriber respectfully invites the Ladies & Gentlemen to call at his Picture Gallery, over L. Coffin's Store, No. 40, 5th st., between Main and Walnut, and examine specimens of portrature in oil colors. M. W. HOPKINS,

Lawyers Cards.

JOHN JOLLIFFE,

OFFICE, Third st., between Main and Sycamore, opposite the Post Office. Cincinnati
He will practice in Common and Hamilton countles, and continue to practice in Brown, until his business in that county shall be closed.

Dec. 27, 1842.

TWENTIETH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

E. Wade, Esq., has been put in nomination for Congress by the Liberty men of the 20th Congressional district, who assembled in convention at Painesville. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

WILLIAM BIRNEY, Attorney at Law, Cincinnati, Ohio,

VILL attend promptly to the collection of claims, to cases in Bankruptcy and to all other professional business which may be confided to his care, in the County, State and Federal Courts.

Office, Main Street, between 6th and 7th, opposite Gano. Feb., 2d, 1843.

In Medina county, Timothy Burr has been nominated as the Liberty candidate for the House of Representatives.

Seventeenth Congressional District.

ments for others in lands; pay over taxes, and give information generally to persons interested in this part of the country, or desirous of becoming immi grants to it. Saganaw, July, 1842.

D. RAYMOND & M. DUMBROFF. AVE associated themselves in the practice of the Jaw Their office is in Court st., between Main and Wal

TIENRY STARR .-- Attorney and Counsellor and LAW, Office, South East corner of Fourth and Mai

A LLEN & LANCASTER ... Attorneys at Law N

JOHNSON & JONES, Attorneys and Counsellor at Law, office, S. E. corner of Main and Fourth sts. entrance on Main street.

July 9. 51-tf CHASE & BALL. Attorneys at Law, East third

July 9., 1842. DWARD KENNA, Attorney at Law. Office on Main street, East side, three doors above 3d.

July 30, 1841.

MASON WILLSON .-- Attorney and Counsellor at LAW. North East corner of Columbia and Main

July 9th, 1842.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI. Saturday, July 29, 1843.

Conventions and Nominations.

We are glad to see the intelligence and spirit which mark the proceedings of our friends by their works, especially at the ballot box. it which mark the proceedings of our friends generally through the state. The several disgenerally through the state. The several disferemen, and as members of the old Liberty paragraph of the convolution of the convolutio tricts are rapidly completing their nominations. 14, formed on the 4th of July 1776, we cannot vote We earnestly desire that no district may be with- for any man for any office, who is not in favor of izen, of Urbana, and all other editors of newsout a Liberty candidate for Congress. All that the abolition of slavery every where, or who wil is needed on the part of our friends, is zeal, and is needed on the part of our friends, is zeal, and thereon, oppose all gags in the state Legislature dress, resolutions, and proceedings of this Conweshall treble our vote. We have not room for and in Congress, and labor faithfully for the redetailed accounts of all the Liberty Conventions peal of all laws that make a distinction on ac in the state, but we must endeavor to present our readers with an abstract of them.

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

A Liberty Convention for the 21st district was held at Elyria, Lorain co., July 6th. F. D. ville; Dr. Ramsay, Bloomfied; George R. Shade, Parish was chosen Chairman; George Lyman, Reuben Fox, Hon. Frederick Hamlin, and T. .C. Stiles, were appointed vice chairmen; and J. S. Reed and W. P. Morris, Secretaries.

We are informed that the meeting was large and spirited.

FRANCIS D. PARISH, of Erie county, was nominated as the Liberty candidate for Congress--and a better selection could not be made.

Joel Tiffany, G. Whipple, T. B. Hudson, H. C. Taylor, Woolsey Wells, Harvey Grant, Reuben Fox, F. D. Parish, Mr. Dailey, N. S. Towns.

enlightened politician.

2. Resolved. That were it not easily demon strated that slavery is injurious to our national interest, it should still be the aim of every chris tian citizen to secure its removal, since only righteousness exalteth a nation.

3. Resolved, That since neither the whig no or even the preventing of its unconstitutional aggressions, any part of its avowed objects, we herefore cannot believe that either party, (were its objects carried out in full,) could secure the general prosperity of the country, or to our citizens the peaceable exercise of their rights.

4. Resolved, That since neither the whig no democratic party manifest the disposition to do ustice to the oppressed, or to secure to freemen their undoubted rights, we therefore feel bound in regard to justice and national prosperity to ct independently of either party.

5. Resolved, That we will vote for no man

for any legislative or executive office who is not in favor of the immediate abolition of slavery and the repeal of all laws that make distinction on account of color, and who will not, as an officer, heartily adopt all constitutional means to

LORAIN COUNTY.

The Liberty men of Lorain co., assembled in Convention, July 6th, 1843, at Elyria. The fol-

For Representative to State Legislature-WOOLSEY WELLS. For Prosecuting Attorney .-- JOEL TIFFANY.

For County Recorder --- ELIADA O. FOOT. For County Treasurer --- Homer Hamlin. For County Commissioners--- HARVEY GRANT RIAH THOMPSON.

For County Surveyor --- RALPH CAMPBELL.

KNOX COUNTY. We understand by the Mt. Vernon Democrat that the Liberty men of that county have nominated A. H. Royce, of Berlin township, for the Legislature; and have suggested the name of Mr. Gilruth, of Franklin county, as congressional

candidate. TWENTIETH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

MEDINA COUNTY.

A number of the citizens of Jefferson, Carrol & JAMES G. BIRNEY, Attorney and Counsellor at Law Saganaw City, Michigan.

J. G. Birney will also act as Land Agent in the land district in which this (Saganaw) county is. He will make investments for others in lands; pay over for non-residents their lands. Columbiana counties, met in convention, July 4th, published in the Urbana Citizen, and the fol-Jno. Frost, Secretary. W. Patterson, of Scroggs- ed press with an honest purpose to seek after some appropriate remarks on the impropriety of Resolved. That in the leading journals of the

slavery parties. iscussed, after which

On motion of Mr. Patterson, it was resolved, that a nomination be now made, not in caucus, or by committee, but by the whole house. The convention agreed upon DR. ROBERTSON, of Hanover, as their candidate for Congress.

The Columbiana delegation, on consultation, decided to hold a meeting in New Lisbon, on our opponents about tariff and anti-tariff, free Saturday, the 2nd of September, for the purpose trade and reciprocal trade, and anti-bank, subof nominating candidates for the Legislature &c.

The delegation from Jefferson and Carrol, nomnated Robert George of Jefferson, for the Senate. and Dr. Jno. Rains, David Palmer, and Jno. T. Hunter, for Representatives.

For county officers in Jefferson, they nominated, for sheriff, Johnston Orr; commissioners, Robert Boyd, Robert Mackey; for treasurer, Jno. Powell; coroner, Wm. Reed. Carroll nominated

A committee of three, Isaac Pierce, Jacob Heaton and Dr. Cope, was appointed to prepare an address to the people of the District.

The following resolutions were passed. 1. Resolved. That American slavery is a sin against God. and a crime against humanity, and the proud ship of State safely landed therefore every lover of God and man is bound to out of the quicksands of slavery and party strife.

2. Resolved, That this convention consider it

not sustain the right of petition, and reports ount of color.

Mr. Heaton moved that a committee of correspondence throughout the district be appointed. which motion was carried into effect by the apomment in . Jefferson, of Charles H. Hays of Ross; Dr. Wil-

liam Farmer, Mr. Pleasant, George Orr, Steuben-Columbiana, Jonas D. Cattel, Salem; J. Frost N. Lisbon; Dr. Williams, Salineville; George Sloan, Hanover; Isaac Pierce Pottersville; Cor-

nelius Whitacre, Unionville; John Voglesong.

Columbiana; Samuel H. Bennet, New Garden; and Carroll, Thomas Moore, David Palmer, Carrollton; Samuel Connelly, W. Patterson, Scroggs field; J. Clark, Mechanicstown.

HARRISON COUNTY.

July 4th. A Liberty convention for Harrison hend, W. Dawes, Charles Smith, Randall Pal. Edward Vanhorn was elected President, M. H 4th of July, 1776, was the day that gave birth to them as his property may please to grant them

1. Resolved, That slavery is the greatest political evil with which our country is afflicted, & therefore it deserves the first attention of every quart, and E. Vanhorn were chosen delegates.

democratic party makes the overthrow of slavery, column per week, as shall be necessary for the promotion of our cause.

A good idea-let others imitate.

FRANKLIN COUNTY. The friends of Liberty met in convention at Reysnoldsburg, Franklin county, July 5th. W. Graham was called to the chair, W. B. Jarvis appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions were passed. Resolved, That we believe slavery to be the

greatest evil with which the community is politically burdened, and that until it be removed we cannot reasonably expect but that our country will continue in its present vacillating condi-Resolved, That inasmuch as this is the case,

and inasmuch as slavery is the creature of law, force upon the people, and exists only by mere we are determined to carry to the ballot box our brute force and usurpation. principles; and, confident that truth is mighty and will prevail, will continue so to do until our state and country are rescued from the prostrating intrict of Columbia, and all other territories over Resolved, That we hereby call a County Con-

vention of the friends of Liberty, to be held at 11 o'clock, on the 1st Tuesday in October next, at Westerville, Elendon township.

Resolved, That the following individuals, viz.

Dr. S. M. Smith, of Columbus; Dr. Holland and more described by the second of the anti-slavery party is not to destroy or invade the rights, either moral or constitutional, of any portion of our fellows. ner of Columbus; W. B. Jarvis, of Columbus; Prof. Blair, of Westerville, be appointed a committee to prepare and issue a circular, to the e-

lectors of the county, and that said individuals act as a Central committee. The following ticket was then agred upon.

Auditor—C. W. McWHIRK.
Treasurer—J. W. THOMSON,
Recorder—E. GLOVER. Commissioner—J. B. WHEATON. Poor House Director—W. SHARP. Sheriff and cononer to be supplied.

CHAMFAIGN, LCGAN AND MIAMI. A Liberty Convention met at the Court House n Urbana, July 4th, to nominate a candidate for Congress for the next election.

Samuel Walker, of Logan, president, W. K. Dean, of Champaign, was appointed secretary. A committee of six was appointed to report a suitable person as a candidate, and they recommended Wm. B. Johnson, of Miami.

An excellent address was agreed upon, and

continuing connection with either of the pro- Whig and Democratic parties, the greatest emulation appears to be, who shall excel in the sug-Resolutions were then introduced, and freely gestio falsi, and the supressio veri; and we need no stronger proof of this, than a juxtaposition view of their own sheets.

Resolved, That no party can cherish a great er desire for the perpetuity of this union than we do, and our grand object is to strengthen names of several persons were proposed, but the that union, by raising the moral, social, and political standard of the free labourers, to that sta- and free discussion; to protect the traffic in the botion, which should characterize the sovereigns of a great nation.

Resolved, That the violent party struggles of treasury and fiscality, are but skirmishes of the patrol guards, while they wholly neglect the more weighty matters of life, liberty, freedom of speech, and the right of petition.

Resolved, That duing the last fifteen years of riolent political strife, both the great political parties have issued a vast amount of fair promis es, but have wholly refused to redeem them in coin, until bankruptcy and ruin have been brought to every man's door. Resolved, That the experience of the last fif-

een years, has fully convinced us that we have no substantial good to expect from the political leaders of the present dominant parties, and have determined to seek for more virtuous guides. Resolved. That we hail with pleasure the 67th Anniversary of American Independence: may

the principles declared that day be our Polar star; may their lustre grow and brighten until we see Resolved, That we tender to the Sheriff o Champaign county and the other county officers orthodox for abolitionists to manifest their faith and the cruzens generally, our cordial thanks

for the use of the court house, and for the cor papers in this congressional district, and the Philanthropist, be requested to publish the ad-

Resolved. That we recommend to the Liberty party to organize in every county, and bring out andidates for the various offices, subject to elecion at the ensuing canvass; that we may con--cientiously cast our votes for the cause we es- it seems she believed, with Dr. Hill, that 'ex-

WATNE COUNTY. The anti-slavery citizens of Wayne county con-

vened at the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Bryce addressed the meeting, and received the thanks of the meeting for his able effort.

The following preamble and resolutions, after animated discussion, were adopted: By the way, when will our friends there bring out their nominations?]

mer, J. Montieth, Geo. Baney and Timothy Burr William remarks, 'I stepped in dealth and now strain the choice of it, to meet annually and greet each otherwise public, which her of the dilemma you prefer, wention to meet at Buffalc-with authority to greed upon. For Representative, James Lewis, of their Nation's birth day.

Montieth, Geo. Baney and Timothy Burr Urquhart Secretary. The meeting was address-to the scriptures, every method the scriptures, every method the scriptures, every method the scriptures, every method to morial against it must be treated with contempt, and public, which her of the dilemma you prefer, you have an undoubted right to choose. But

Resolved, That we believe it to be important to

carry out the doctrine of human rights, free discussion and the liberty of the press, are indispensably necessary.

Resolved, That existing circumstances still ur-

gently call for anti-slavery discussion in the Resolved, That so long as our country's honor is stained with the foul blot of slavery, it is the

indispensable duty of every American citizen, who has the welfare of his country at heart, to raise his voice against it, and use all honorable means to eradicate it from the land. Resolved, That slavery is only evil; and there-

Resolved, That, if the whole christian church did its duty, one of the main props of slavery

Resolved, That slavery is in direct violation of both the letter and the spirit of the common and divine law; and therefore it can have no binding

Resolved. That it is not only the right, but the which it has exclusive jurisdiction.

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to prohibit the admission of any new States into the

Dr. McCullough, of Reynoldsburg; A. H. War- low citizens; but on the contrary, to secure the "inalienable rights" of man, to all the inhabitants of the United States—among which rights, are "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

To which thy strong, but youthful arm, gave its first severing stroke— Resolved, That we view with alarm and indig-

nation the aggressions of the slave-holders on the dearest rights of freemen; such as the right of petition, free discussion, and the use of the post office. Also their diplomatic influence in our na-tional government, which has been shamefully abused and prostituted for the support of slavery, to the neglect and injury of free labor. Resolved, That this meeting pledge itself to

raise \$25 or more, to pay a lecturer in this counbe signed by the President and Secretary, and published, together with the address of William Bryce, in the newspapers of this county.

R. TAGGART, Pres't. W. SPENCER, Sec'y.

For the Philanthropist. A Commentary on the Bible, by the (O. S.) General Assembly.

To the Moderator of the Presbytery of Baltimore: A late number of the Presbyterian gives us the resolutions recently passed by the Presbytery of Baltimore at Long Green, Maryland, from which it appears that the Board of Publication have been Shame for that Banner, yet to spread its folds upon the on this point. Resolved. That free discussion, & an untramel-Louisville on the expediency of a "Commentary Louisville on the expediency of a "Commentary field, opened the meeting with prayer, and made truth, will soon set the principles of the Liberty of the standards of our Church." Your resolutions express a conviction that the Assembly as 'a High Court of Christ's Church" is the proper body to undertake, and have the supervision such a work; and a hope that the Church at large

will let their views and wishes be known. We hope this case will be attended to, by the Church at large. And we fundly hope that nothing more will be wanting to arouse our churches from their present apathy. They have seen with apparent indifference the persevering efforts of the Assembly to put down the right of petition dies and souls of men; to substitute oral instruction for the word of God among the thousands of their human stock; and to reconcile us to indulgences, and venial sins. And having manifested such tameness, the Board of Publication is to ad vise the next Assembly whether it is not time to complete the system of Prestyterian Popery by Old Massachusetts! We to thee, shout back thy Bannerputting on the cap-sheaf-A COMMENTARY THE WHOLE BIBLE, EXPOUNDING IT IN THE SENSE OF

THE STANDARDS OF OUR CHURCH. An individual like Dr. Scott or Clarke might prepare a commentary that would give us the sense of the Bible. But to make the Bible speak equire the authority of a "High Court" such as our General Assembly. This is certainly a novel undertaking among Protestants; but if any one doubts its practicabil ty, he has only to recollect how successfully "Old Mother" used to carry on the business before she was interrupted by Martin Luther and other Incendiaries. Should the Assembly manage the Apostles and Prophets as successfully as they have some of the abolitionists, they will be able to furnish a commentary that will be very acceptable in many quarters; and it will be so true a picture of the Assembly that they might recommend it to their slave-holding po terity in a poetical preface taken from John While high th' enfranchised victims song of Jubilee shall Rodgers:

"We leave you here a little book For you to look upon, That you may see your father's face

When he is dead and gone.' But perhaps any thing from John Rodgers might prejudice the sale of the book; for every body knows that he was one of those who so vexed the ious soul of Queen Mary from day to day, by his opposition to oral instruction, and to commen taries prepared by "High Courts" to make the Bible speak in the sense of the standards of the Church, that she had to burn him in Smithfield reme cases require extreme remedies."

To ascertain the character of the forthcoming commentary, we have only to look at the charac ter and principles of its authors. The General Assembly is annually composed, in part, of nunisters and elders who hold their brethren and sis-Wooster. Robert Taggart, Esq., presided. Mr. ters as property, under laws which make them mere chattels personal in the hands of their own ers; under a system which takes from them their inalienable rights, and all the fruits of their la bors; a system which deprives one-sixth of our lates marriage and converts the neighborhood in-WHEREAS, it has always been the custon, since governments have been instituted amongst men. ly constituted relations, and forbids the discharge fore me, I relate

select one of their number to vote in said Convention.

The Rev. Justin Parsons, a revolutionary soldier, now in his 85th year, addressed the meeting in an impressive style---showing the identity of the principles of the Liberty movement, with those of 76.

The following resolutions were adopted, after discussion.

1. Resolved, That slavery is the greatest political evil with which our country is afflicted, & Walker, A. F. Hanna, W. Rodgers, M. H. Ur data of the resolution of the principles of the liberty movements. The convention and also to the standard of the principles of the Liberty movement.

The convention of Shuttreeh; Poor discussion.

The convention of Shuttreeh; Poor discussion of Cadiz.

The convention of Cadiz.

The convention of Shuttreeh; Poor discussion of Cadiz.

The convention of Cadiz.

The convention of Cadiz.

The convention of Cadiz.

The convention of Cadiz.

The sam yet the date of the New School Assembly that they ought to say nothing against salaery, and produced such a happy feeling among the members of the usual harangues against parties, monarche of the usual harangues against parties. The conventions of the propriety of public and special

the happiness of the neighboring slaves at his house in Missouri, when they would come on the altar of Baalak to themselves, and prefer allegi-The meeting then adjourned after the passage of the following resolution—

Resolved, That M. H. Urquhart and A. F. Hanna, be appointed a committee to procure, if possible on reasonable terms, the publication in the papers of this county, of such matter not exceeding one of the meeting then adjourned after the passage of the welfare of our government, and to the safety and happiness of the people, that they carry out in practice, as well as in precept, all the fundamental doctrines laid down in the Declaration of the American Independence.

Resolved, That M. H. Urquhart and A. F. Hanna, be appointed a committee to procure, if possible on reasonable terms, the publication in the papers of this county, of such matter not exceeding one

For the Philanthropist. When Indiana responded to the call of old Massachusetts Dr. Batley queried, who will write for Ohio?-Our gifted fore it is the duty of every christian church to clear its skirts of the stain of slavery.

friend Eliza F. Willson, of Green Plain, Glark co., Ohio has written the following spirit-stirring lines.

Affectionately thy friend, JOSEPH A. DUGDALE.

Ohio to Massachusetts. Land of the Pilgrim's early home-a voice has come fro

thee. So full of rich and stirring tones-so purely, nobly free;-It bids our Buckeye branches wave their greenest leaves

We throw our voices on the breeze, to mingle with the

Uniting with Green mountain lays to swell thy banner-cry We FEEL a curse is on us, more dreadful than the voke

And, faithful to the promise that thy early valor gave, Thou'rt first to strive to break the chain that binds the wretched slave.

They poured the rich libation forth, t'enrich a land of chains! But Freedom's deathless spirit yet, upon thy altar glows,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting Oh, may its calm and steady ray pierce e'en the "slaver's And rouse our Southern friends, to feel the claims of fel-

And far its holy radiance o'er Slavery's clime it throws.

Shew them the colored muntle, o'er their wretched victims thrown. Veils an immortal gem of mind, co equal with their own

Oh, that thy voice could reach their hearts, and bid them of all men, and particularly essential to the well-"stripes and stars"

Are waving o'er God's image, mark'd by their inhuman

sigh-

nd woman's wild despair shall cease to wast its folds o ren fought-

And when our children's lisping tones, ask us what bot they soughtlook any higher."

When telling them they claimed a right, they now refus the slave! First, in the gath'ring strife, where men, by dint of burnish

Fought for those cherish'd rights which give to home dearest charms

We'll gladly follow in thy wake, till mountain vale an We seek no weapon, only such Truth alone can find, in the sense of the standards of our Church, might No lever, but the moral power that mind obtains over mind We ask no leader for our ranks, in coat of shining mail-

> The God, who nerv'd the stripling's arm in Elah's ancient shall head our little band until this Giant is destroyed, Who would "defy the living God," and make his man dates void!

> "little stone," from out the wave that ripples near His throne.

Shall cause this fearful Tyrant yet, to seek his native hell,

Then onward, Bay State, be thy course-till every sister Shall borrow Freedom's tone from thee, and their redemp tion date Full soon from Slavery's bitter curse !--- We'll pledge ou

hearts to thee, ..

land."

Our strong, untiring energies, that man may yet be free! in the late General Assembly, I find some things heart, and mind.

While thy own thrilling words we'll 'grave upon the ci cling bands-No fetters" on the Buckeye soil-"no slave upon ou

The Friends---Elias Hicks.

DEAR FRIEND BAILEY:-In the prosecution of a religious visit, into some of the southern counties of ded strange in my ear, that a family of young perpopulation of the means of salvation which God this state, I chanced to get access to a narrative, sons should prefer slavery to freedom, & knowing related by the late William Savery, a distinguish-hat every effect must have a cause, I have been ed minister in the Society of Friends. The circumstance was published in his journal, by order which this family made; but have not been able fore me, I relate the facts from memory. While account for it. The one is, by supposing that county was held in the Court House at Cadiz.—
Edward Vanhorn was elected President, M. H
Urquhart Secretary. The meeting was addresspassing through Maryland and Virginia, on a the ties of consanguinity had something to do

select one of their number to vote in said Con- of Franklin; Sheriff, Abraham Boyce, of Cadiz; ten been done in a way calculated to destroy, ra- move his tongue against any of its abominations. In his comments upon the deed, William object.

slavery Assembly, we trust it will be seen that hand writing which was against us; and revealed under God there is yet a redeeming spirit in the in a vision to Peter, that God is no respecter of Presbyterian Church; and the first serious move persons; that he that doeth righteonsness is right-towards the enterprise in question will rouse our eous? Perhaps a more distinguished master achurches, as the sight of the "fiery cross" on the mong us could not be quoted, than William Penn. hills of Scotland, used to arouse the inhabitants in times of threatened invasion.

S. Crothers.

S. Crothers.

S. Crothers.

S. Crothers.

And in the discipline of the Indiana Yearly Meeting, embracing both divisions of Friends. in allusion to our testimony against the sin of chatelizing human beings, it is said—"As a religious society, we have found it to be our indispensable duty, to declare to the world, our belief of the repugnance of slavery to the christian re-ligion. It therefore remains to be our continued concern, to prohibit our members from holding in bondage our fellow men; and at present we apprehend it to be incumbent upon every individual deeply to consider his own particular share in this testimony.

The slow progress in the emancipation of this part of the human family, we lament, but nevertheless do not despair of their ultimate enlargement. And we desire that friends may not suffer the deplorable condition of these, our enslaved fellow beings, to lose its force upon their minds, That from young Indiana's soil, on every sunbeam floats, ed men may occasion in this work of justice and Until the blended strains shall join the Granite State's re- mercy, but rather be animated to consider the longer the opposition remains, the greater is the necessity on the side of righteousness and benevolence for our steady perseverance in pleading their cause." I am met with interrogations like. these wherever I go. Is it possible Friends are disowning such philanthropists as Isaac T. Hopper, of New York, and Abraham Allen of Ohio, for their participancy in the Anti-slavery move-ment? are the canons of your church so illiberal as this? True, these dear friends are disowned, Ah, little did thy patriots think, whose blood bedew'd thy plains, bership, that such an opposition was manifested, that two thirds of the meeting including some who were not abolitionists, [technically speaking.] opposed the measure, and yet the deed was done. But the questions are not answered.—Whatsaith the Discipline in regard to the exercise of the rights of man? There it is-read and then judge who have departed from the law and the testimony. Hold it aloft in the face of the sun. It is worthy to be written in letters of go'd. I would there was moral courage, and moral worth enough to sustain it.
"Liberty of conscience being the common right

feel the shame

With which the blight of Slavery is mildewing their name.
Where'er 'tis known in other realms, that our fam'd violably."

"stripes and stars" I am associated, I find many object to the antislavery movement, because, as they believe, its advocates do not wait for a divine illumination. The sentiments of Elias Hicks are unequivocal "Did we enter into a close investigation

> ty to our fellow creatures." "When our own understanding testifies to us that we are wrong, that we are unjust and unrighteous, shall we then wait for revelation? Why, it would be casting an indignity upon Him, who gives us these lesser means, to convince us with the clearest demonstration. Our own common sense is a sufficient evidence, and we need not

"Whenever we come to the knowledge of a

one great principle of action-justice; we should

truth, no matter by what means, it is time then for us to attend to it. and to leave off our injustice if we are guilty of any. It is enough that we are convinced, even if it were by an inanimate thing; or if we are brought to see, as Balaam was, by means of an ass. We have no right to look any higher, when we are convinced that anything s the truth and nothing but the truth. * Could we know it better, if we should ascend into Heaven? No. Not anything in Heaven can make it plainer than it is. All revelation, and all that is rational, can prove no more; for our common sense proves indubitably that slavery is the most cruel and most wicked of all things. Wohave the most self-evident proof; and in the greatday of account, we dare not make the plea, and say, the Bible did not reveal it to us. The question will be, didst thou not see it by the light of reason, that was communicated to thee! not thy common understanding convince thee !-

And still thou wouldst not believe!" "If we know slavery to be unjust, will we still wait for the Lord to tell us so! He will never do it; for he has already done it, by the means appointed for that purpose." "Right reason is as much a gift of God, as any

gift that we can receive. * * If any thing will not accord with right reason, we must cast it off as it antichrist."-pp. 175, 179, 180, 207. With prayerful desire that we may keep our armor on, and never falter tall the battle is turned

to the gate, and the jubilee trumpet proclaim the captive's freedom. I am thine for the truth, J. DUGDALE. 7 month, 5, 1843r

For the Philanthropist To the Rev. Dr. Hill of Virginia. Sir-In looking over your speech delivered

which are calculated to encourage anti-slavery men to persevere in their efforts to overthrow and Freedom's cause shall be the zone, that us to thee shall that system of slavery which has so long cursed hese United States, and for the support of which slaveholders and their apologists, still continue to trample on all l. ws. human & Divine. You say "I am anti-slavery and always have been."-This sounds well, and had this been your whole speech, charity would have prompted me to give you the credit of being what you profess to be. But, sir, in another place you say you have raised a family of slaves, and have offered them their freedom again and again, but they declare they will not leave you! This, sir, soun-Not having the journal now be- to find more than two ways which will possibly

is probably the old stereotyped reason of slavehoding D. D's--viz: "If I dont keep them they other notice. will be liable to be taken up by some other person, and they may fall into bad hands, and be for acting in the most summary manner, and givworse off than they are now." This is, I believe, ing the petitioners leave at once to withdraw, the amount of the argument which professors of the amount of the argument which professors of how it looks there, for we may be a little prevery principles, a d what will be the conse- ual way of preventing it. Why the consequence will be that you ard!! Now if the argument is good for holding drinking what whiskey you can to keep it from worse men. But the truth most valuable for the anti-slavery cause which your speech contains, is in these words: draw." "We are now placed in such a position that we cannot speak our anti-slavery sentiments."-There is a precious acknowledgement to come from a s'avebolding D. D. Abolitionists have always contended that the slaveholder's soul was enslaved -- that he durst not speak his sentiments; but this has been, and still is strongly denied by many. We are glad then to have the testimony of the Rev. Dr. Hill in this case; let it be recorded, that the said Rev. Dr. testified giving offence: --- we are bound to give it this appears that the assembly condemn the practice of dancing, but I have no doubt but they would have done more towards doing away with that, if they had struck a blow at the great slave tree. and weakened that a little, for when that falls, thousands who now live on plunder will have to get their bread by the sweat of their brow, and consequently will not have much time or inclination to dance. I had supposed that the assembly met to devise ways and means for carrying on the war against Satan, but it seems you fear it will disturb his peace to say or do any thing that would deprive him of the benefits of slavery, and I have no doubt but it would, for so long as he can persuade men that they can be good christians, at the same time they are robing their neighbors of all they possess, so long will he be sure of some prey; he will care but little whether a man dances or not, if he can only get him to steal his neighbor, and rob him of all he possesses. and then (so far as in him lies) murder his soul: his purpose will be accomplished, for

His business is, if right I scan To ruin tallen, guilty man.

Be entreated then, dear sir, to keep a good look out for him, for "he goeth about like a roarmany traps and uses divers kinds of bait. When he feels anxious to catch

A titl'd man of church or state, He baits his trap with negro hate.

A few questions, and I will close. Do you feel in any danger of suffering in any way, in conse quence of your anti-slavery principles? Does your church see that you are well provided with all the good things of this world? surely you "are sumptuously every day." minister of the gospel "durst not speak his anti-reading the Bible, attending church, &c .slavery sentiments," how can the world know that he speaks the sentiments of his heart on any other subject! If you are not deceived, and are in fact an anti-slavery man, be so good as to tell us what a pro-slavery man is. If a man, who steals his neighbor's horse deserves the Penitentiary, how can that man be a christian, who robs him of himself? Please publish your opinion on the above queries, and by so doing you may

Help us all to see the heart, And save the soul that better part. LUTHER BROWN.

ELISWORTH, Trumbull co., O. July 4, 1843.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI. Wednesday, August 2, 1843.

More Ecclesiastical Folly.

The "Spirit of Missions," a priodical in New York, "ed.ted for the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal church of the United States." was in raptures on the appearance of the letter of Mr. McDonough, of Louisiana. His effort to make slavecy profitable, Mr. Harris, its editor. styled "a work of practical christianity;" and than Mr. McDonough himself, he said, "he knew none more deserving the homege of the good;" "his reward awaited him in Heaven;" "his praise will doubtless be in the church above!" It is difficult to have charity for a man, so stultified

or so dishonest, as to utter such nonsense as this.

The "practical christianity" of this man consisted, in so applying the stimulus of prospec tive freedom in exile, to his slaves, as to make them yield enough by their extra labor, to enable him to stock his plantation with twice their number of fresh hands at the end of fifteen years .-If the praise of men, who coin money out of the blood and sweat of their tellows, is to be in the church above, doubtless Mr. McDonough will be highly lauded there. This same Mr. Harris was shame'ess enough to propose that "slaves should be purchased by churchmen for the support of a Mission school in Louisiana, to be worked on the cent per cent. plan of the saint McDonough, whose honored name he proposed should be given to this institution of the church."

As might have been expected, the editor of this church paper, was severely castigated by certain of his own brethren; and at a late meeting of the Episcopal Board of Missions in Boston, his conduct was formally brought to the notice of the Convention, by a memorial from the vestry of Zion's church, Mendon, Illinois.

A writer in the National Anti-slavery Standard copies from the Liberator an extract of a aketch of the debate on this memorial.

"Judge HUNTINGTON, of Connecticut, moved that the memorial be referred to the committee on "The Sprit of Missions."

Rev. Dr. VINTON, of Boston, was in favor of the proposed reference; not because he wisher to see the church agitated by the abolition excitement, for no one could deprecate such agitation more than himself; but because he thought that petitions from any branch of the church, if respectful in their tone, should be received and Is it best to withdraw the influence which such

treated with coursesy. Some other person moved to amend, by referring the letter to one of the missionary con

ject of abolition was one with which the poard of

He did not think the matter was entitled to any

The Bishop of Maryland, WHITTINGHAM, was

religion make use of to justify themselves in holding slaves. Let us then take this argument abolition, but he did respect the right of petition. holding slaves. Let us then take this argument and apply it to the temperance cause and see Congress had done much to promote excitement, how it looks there, for we may be a little prejudiced for or against slavery, and not be able petition for the abolition of slavey been received to see it in its true light. I will suppose then, and referred, and their prayer refused on proper that you profess to be a temperance man, and grounds, all agitation would have ceased long that your temperance principles are made of ago. He wished to have this petition referred, the same, or no better stuff than your anti-sla- not to promote excitement, but as the most effect-

It was contended by several, that the editor of will drink what alcohol you can for fear it will the Spirit of Missions was alone responsible for fall into the hands of a worse man-would it what he wrote; and therefore, that no action could throw of a system, in which they are thus deeply not be better to have it drunk directly by a good be rightfully asked of the board. Eut others said implicated. man than to have it fall into the hands of a drunk- that this was not generally understood, and that some public announcement was needed, to satisfy those who complained.

The motion of Bishop Doane finally prevailed, and the petitioners had leave to with-

The next day, however, a memorial from the Hon. William Jay was presented by Bishop Eastburn, on the same subject; and it is stated the beard saw proper to reconsider their action, and refer both memorials to a committee.

The "Churchman" gives the following account

"A second memorial on the subject of some edin the New School General Assembly, in the storial remarks in the March number of the Spirit year of our Lord 1843, that he, the said D. D. of Missions, was presented and read on Thursand others "cannot speak their anti-slavers sentuments." This I suppose, means cannot without and animated discussion, which was terminated on Friday forenoon; when it was resolved, that qualification or it would plainly be untrue. It this board deems itself entrusted only with the missionary work of the church, and as it is not esponsible for editorial remarks in the Spirit of Missions, it therefore does not consider the communication on the subject of editorial remarks in the March number of the Spirit of Missions, as coming within the proper duty of the board."

It is said that Mr. Harris, during the discuss-

It was also ordered that "a statement be prinduring the coming year, that the board are not re- ranks. sponsible for the private expressions of opinion on the part of the editor."

munity of wives, we suppose all disclaimers triotism as we profess to be. on the part of the Board, of responsibility for these opinions, would not avail them in the eyes of the Liberty convention, in regard to the leading journworld, so long as they retained such an editor at als of the two parties, denouncing them as characthe head of their chief paper.

ing lion seeking whom he may devour"-he has conscience these "right reverend" gentlemen unjust; and we doubt not our friends who passed it. have on the subject of man-stealing.

The Work Progressing.

If we are to believe the report of some, our great men are rapidly growing in grace. We have the authority of the reverend editor of the Christian Advocate for saying, that Henry Clay If a is a pretty good sort of a religious kind of a man, And now we learn from an article copied in the Washington Globe, that the hero of New Orleans, has grown pious. "Since his return to the Hernitage, his life has, in all its aspects, been that fan exemplary christian." So rups the record -and indeed, says the discerning biographers. 'Jackson's spirit seems like that of Nelson, to have been naturally devotional?"

el Webster and Martin Van Buren. Who knows but the next news may be, that they have joined he church? We confess we should have more faith in these men walking "humbly be ore God," f we could see any evidences that they had learn of the press of this country. ed "to do just/y and love mercy."

Fugitive Slaves.

Recent legal proceedings have directed much atention to the subject of the rights and duties of he slaves in relation to flight, and the rights and duties of anti-slavery citizens in regard to escapng fugitives.

Slaves must submit, fight, or fice. If they subnit, their submission is urged against them by many, as proof positive of their unfitness for free dom. If they should fight, the whole power of the he result would be disastrous in the extreme.

Flight is their only resource, but the home thus secured is an uncomfortable one, and at best, it a resource within the reach of but few.

Is it the right of the slave to escape? Even he slave-owner will not deny this.

Is it his duty? This depends on circumstances ing it his duty. The use of such resolutions, is doubtful; their truth, contingent.

A slave has a wife and children in bondage:heir only consolation is, the privilege of seeing each other, sorrowing with each other. The pre- dor! ence of the husband, slave as he is, is a blessing to the wife, a joy to the children. Shall he leave bem, to bear alone their burthen! Shall he leave will be fearfully fulfilled. hem, and add to their other miseries, the agon zing thought that they are deserted by the only "Party Politics"--Clerical Influence one of all earth's millions, who pitied them, and prayed for their welfare! Never! never! unless by so doing, he could secure the means of their

Other circumstances can easily be supposed, in which it would be the duty of a slave to bear paently and bide his time.

What good is to be secured by the running off of slaves? If there could be an exodus of the mass, the question were easily answered. But. the most that can be anticipated of good, is, the privileges secured by the fugitives themselves, and the insecurity occasioned in the tenure of slaveproperty immediately on the borders of the free states. This effect, however, is necessarily very limited; and we apprehend little or no influence is exerted on slaves as a whole, by the flight of a few. One effect we sometimes overlook. The jugitives are generally the most intelligent, enterprising and fearless of the slaves. Is it best o diminish the number of these in the slave states

erally, and we may add, over the masters? But, however this may be-there can be no doubt Bishop Doans, of New Jersey, said the sub- as to the duty of citizens of a free state in rela tion to fugitives when they do escape. They are missions had nothing to do; and he the refere hoped the letter would not be referred at all. He trangers a;nd therefore have claims upon our see a christian minister gloryfying a slave holder

the reason you would not, board, the petitioners have leave to withdraw .- liar duty of abolitionists to feed them, clothe them, instruct them how to escape the bloodhounds on their track-it is the imperative duty of every citizen.

> Nor is this all:-The clause of the federal constitution which binds us to be neutral between the into a deeper and dirtier "quagmire," than eisuspend the operation of a law of nature, and of our own institutions, to enable him to recapture the fugitive, is an offence against humanity, a sin against God, involves us a'l in guilt, and should be protested against by us, without ceasing. And without doubt, it furnishes the most conclusive eason, why every man and woman in the free states should engage in active efforts for the over-

Begging Votes.

The Ohio State Journal, noticing the nominaion of the Hon. B. S. Cowen, for Congress, in the 15th district, remarks--

"In that district. Governor Shannon had a ma ority of 1,180 over Governor Corwin; and we appose that it is for abolitionists to say whe he Mr. C. shall be returned, or a Locofoco, who will past. ppose the tariff and vote for the annexation o exas to the American Union."

We suppose it is for the abolitionists to say whether they will be hangers-on to the whig pary, looking for the crumbs that may fall from their table, or stand erect in the dignity of men, adhering faithfully and perseveringly to their own priniples, till they have secured their triumph.

Hints.

There are two things that Liberty men should void-pharisaical self-complacency, and uncharitable denunciation of opposing parties. We cannot but assume that our principles are true, fundamental, paramount in importance to the principles ion proffered an apology, but it came too late for of the reigning parties—but let us remember that we are at best but unworthy advocates of them, that we too may be inconsistent, and that we canted upon the cover of the "Spirit of Missions," not wouch for the integrity of all in our own

We cannot but believe, that the Whig and Dem ocratic parties are corrupt, loose in their princi-This will not save the Board. Were the edi- ples, inconsistent, servile on the question of slavtor to express his own private opinions in favor ery. But, we must not forget that there are mulof polygamy, or horse-racing, or lotteries, or com- titudes belonging to them, as sincere in their pa-

> On our first page is a resolution passed by a teristic emulating each other in suppressio veri, and if they had but considered it well, would have laid it aside. That there is in too many cases a suppression of truth, and a suggestion of falsehood, in relation to the movements and doctrines of abolitionists, must be admitted. That on the subject of slavery, its influence over the nationa councils and general welfare of the nation, there is habitual suppression of truth, at times from perfect indifference or ignorance, on the part of he leading journals of both parties, must also be admitted. And that in their political warfare especially during seasons of high party excitements, political papers do give currency to many falsehoods, and suppress many truths in relation to each other, cannot be denied by any one familiar with partisan contentions.

But, all this will not justify the general, sweep-We should now be pleased to hear about Pan-est enumblation of the leading journals of both paring condemnation in the resolution, that the greatgeneral character-and certainly, we are not wil- her influence too, for the extinction of slavery in

One of the "Natural Allies."

"One of the reasons urged by us," says the edor of the Mt. Vernon Democrat, "why the negro would not make a manly, useful, and digni ed co-citizen, and mutual upholder of liberty. with white men, in this republic of ours, wathat the negro, from the poculiar composition of as character, too readily submits to the yoke of ervitude, and that he does not possess that uninquerable instinct of maniy freedom which disinguishes the white race. This we believe to Inion would be arrayed against them, and be true. Could we be convinced of the contrary, there is no cause in which we could engage with greater ardor, learness of the consequences, than hat of the benighted African!"

From this we are to inter, that were the slaves of the South to rise in determined insurrection, he would sympathize with, and aid them. We ly and absolutely asserted. commend the sentiment of this democratic editor ome conventions have passed resolutions declar- to his allies in the South. The forbearance of the slave is the reason why he despises him: armed resistance on the part of the slave, would secure his respect, and there would then be no cause, in which he could engage with greater ar-

The time may yet come, when the condition on which this editor pledges his support to the slaves,

The editor of the Western Caristian Advocate appears much hurt by our notice of his visit to Kentucky, Nay, his wrath waxeth hot against us. He terms our sheet a "reckless abolition paper," and even goes so far as to talk of the 'vulgarity' o the notice we took of him and his famous visit .--Well, we will not quarrel with our venerable neighbor .-- he shall enjoy a monoply of hard words, and wrathful feelings. We are glad to find we agree in some important points, and hope time will see us harmonizing in still more.

The first is, he distrusts the two pro-slavery political parties. His "first political principle", as announced by himself is this-

"Each of the political parties must materially mend their ways, if our civil rights and privileges are to be preserved under the management of any one of them."

His second political principle is, "That there is great need of the interference o

he Protestant Clergy in promoting the cause of a class must exert over the slave-population gen- Liberty; and on this account, they are called upon to do more than they ever have done."

We are glad to hear this, and hope the concience of our neighbor will smite him, for the little he has done. We confess we though moved a resolution, to the effect that as the sub-fact of the petition was one the cognizance of charities, which cannot be rejected, without incur-an advocate of despotism, a duelist, a horse-ra-

u sny if "you had 500 slaves you would which dld not come within the duties of the ing deep guilt. We do not regard it as the pecu- cer, a sabbath-breaker, a profane man. "Inter- prisoned not exceeding six months." ference" of that kind on the part of the "Protesference" of that kind on the part of the transfer of the trans

be prudent enough not to repeat them.

We thank the editor of the Christian Advocate for a most important admission in the last sentence of his article.

"Still," says he, "we will take occasion as we think best, to treat on the great moral questions citing, Story, Conflict. Laws, Sec. 522 to 538, connected with politics, without stepping out of our | 92, 104; Story's Commentaries, Sec. 1805. real province or asking leave of the Enquirer or any such to do so."

So then, when a great moral question become connected with politics, it is still a proper subis in the teeth of what you have said in times

Unreasonable.

We have called attention to the series of conventions to be held in this state. Times and pla- He argued that by the 4th Art. 2d Sec. Cons U ces are not yet fixed. We wish our friends of S. any citizen might carry slaves into any State every class to attend them largely, and see to it. that the abolitionism of Ohio be kept on the same old platform-tolerant to every form of anti-slavery action, whether moral suasion, political action, separate organization in church or state, denominational anti-slavery action, or free labor .-We cannot bear to see the friends of the slave turning their hands against each other. C. L. Remond is advertised as one of the speakers to attend these conventions. At a meeting in New Bedford, a report of which is given in the Liberator, Mr. Remond is thus reported-

"Mr. Remond spoke with great force and ability on the pro-slavery character of the political parties, and especially of the Liberty party. * * * He asserted, and the assertion was echosed back from the meeting, that an abolitionist might, with more consistency, vote with either of the other par ties, vile as they are in this respect, than with the Liberty party.

An Eastern audience might be found to echo such sentiments, but we are very sure no meeting of abolitionists in the West could be got up, that State where slavery is promibited, cannot be ask would be so unreasonable. Our Eastern friends may utter what sentiments they please, for we go in for the largest freedom of speech "out The proceedings in the case show what little suggestio falsi." It strikes us that this is highly West," but they must expect to meet strong op. Agis. position to such sentiments as the above, from every class of abolitionists.

Texas

We have been so engaged of late in the notice of a few subjects of great interest, that we referred to the armistice lately concluded between Judgment thereon. The Court accordingly assess peace, is yet doubtful. Santa Anna has not committed himself on any point, but it would seem that the negotiations are to be carried on through the mediation of the British power. It is strongly suspected that her mediation will be used to promote the abolition of slavery in Texas. We confesss we are humbled at the contrast Great Britain presents in this matter to our country. It became the U. States from her position to medisuggestio falsi-for this is designed to define a ate peace between these two countries, and to use ling to a tribute such a character to any portion Texas. But, our bad faith to Mexico d's qualified us for the task, and our subjection to slaveholding counsels rendered us incapable, if not unwilling, to espouse the interests of Free-

> We never can assume a lofty position on the theatre of the world, till this curse that rules and degrades us, be annihilated.

Slave Case in Illinois.

Since the slaveholder has appealed to Cæsar, to Cæsar he must go. He is now disposed to try whether by law, be cannot extend slavery throughmust watch their courts, or before they are athem by indicial decisions. The effort was made in which foreign offenders could be delivered up telligence of our Supreme Court, the right of Ohio to be free from the curse of slavery, was prompt-

Illinois has now to go through the same ordeal. A case has lately come up, on which the question will arise in the Supreme Court, whether the Engagements, as the house were aware, had tor slaveholder may erect an altar to the Moloch of merly been entered into upon the subject; but slavery, within that state. We give the fellowng interesting account of the case, from an Illinois paper.

"TO THE EDITOR:

SIR-At the Morgan Circuit Court, on the indictment-one against Julius A. Willard, the other against Samuel Willard. The ined girl, named Julia, being a slave, and owing labor and service in the Sate of Louisiana, ac cording to the laws thereof, to certain persons in that said Julia was a slave, did then and there up lawfully harbor and secrete the said colored girl. The sixth count alledged that the said colored girl, being a slave and owing labor and service in the State of Louisiana, and the State of Kentucky according to the laws thereof, to one Elizabeth W. Lisle, and that on the 28th day of February 1843, the said Elizabeth W. Lisle was journey ng from the State of Kentucky, through the State of Il inois to the State of Louisiana, the last men oned State being the domicil of the said Elizabeth, and that while so journeying in the State of Illinois, with the said Julia in her the said Julia, without the consent of said Elizabeth, escaped from her custody and possession. and that Julius A. Willard, well knowing the remises, did unlawfully harbor and secrete the aid colored girl-then and there, &c.

The indictments were founded upon the 14th ivision. Sec. 149, of the crimmal code, which rovides "If any person shall harbor or secrete ny negro, mulatto, or person of color, the same eing a slave or servant, owing service or labor any other persons, whether they reside in this tate, or any other State or Territory or district, To this indictment, the defendant's counsel

Messrs. Cowles, Brown, and McClure, filed a sevmorals or the cause of Liberty. The minister The case was opened for the defence by Mr. Mcwho indulges in such glorification has plunged Clure, who was followed by Wm. Brown, Esq. The counsel for the People, Murray McConnet Esq. replied, and Mr. Cowles concluded the arslaveholder and the slave-to allow his claim, and ther the Enquirer or Philanthropist is wallowing gument. Mr. McClure insisted that, as slavery was local, and could not be enforced except sub modo under the constitution, the case involved a But, good men will err, and if they be not magnanimous enough to confess their faults, they may State, her constitution must be supreme, and must prevail over a mere local positive institution-

> He also insisted that no principle of comity could sustain and give effect to slavery, within the limits of a State where slavery is prohibited—

cited 6 Art. Cons. U. S.; Story, Conflict. Laws.

Mr. Brown argued some technical objections to the counts; and that the State law was void, Congress having jurisdiction alone.

Mr. McConnell insisted that, by the Constitution of the United States, providing for the jurisject for the discussion of the preacher, is it? We diction of Commerce among the several states, a hold you to that, friend of the Advocate, albeit it right to transport slaves into any of the States of Union was vindicable and lawful; and no state could prohibit free ingress and egress within its limits to any citizen of the United States. No state constitution could be made to exclude a citzen with property-slaves are property-2 Marshall, 476; 9 Sec. 1 art. Con. U. S.; 15 Peters, 488, to show, arguende, that slaves are property and be protected in holding them; that by a principle of comity, each State should sustain the systom of slavery of other states, when brought under their own jurisdiction—cited several cases where the states had legislated upon subjects beloning to Congress, as mails, counterfeiting

> Mr. Cowles made several points: 1st. That, as the indictment did not show that the slave Julia was a fugitive, there could be no offence as charged. As the master could only reclaim in case of an escape, there could be no harboring or secreting-Ereese Reps. 188; Art. 4, Sec. 2, Cons.; Act Congress, 2793.

> 2d. That the right of recaption, is limited by he Ordinance to the thirteen original Statesthis being provided by compact between the people of the territory north-west of the Ohio and the people and states of the United States--und as the count's showed no escape from the original states, the indictment showed no crime --- Art. 4. Sec. 2, Cons. Art. 6, Id.; Ordinance, 42d page.

3d. That the jurisdiction of this offence belongs solely to Congress, and the states have no right to legislate---12 Wendel, 311; 16 Peters. Trigg vs. Pennsylvania.

3th. That as slavery is local, the courts of a ed to sustain the right to a slave, and that the voluntary introvention by a person into such Stare with a slave makes such slave free -- Law of Slavery, 368, 60, and 70, Commonwealth vs.

The Court took time: and after due consideration, held the five first counts to be defective, importing no crime, and sustained the detendant's demurrer. The Court over-ru ed the demurrer to the sixth count, deciding that, by the county of States, the right of transit by a master with his slaves was tolerated, and the treedom of the slaves not thereby effected. The Counsel for the dehave neglected many other topics and events of fence informed the Court that they would stand no small moment. Among these we should have by their demurrer, and asked the Court to render Britain. Whether it will result in a permanent criminal. The case will go to the Supreme Court. A. C.

Important from England.

Much apprehension has been felt by the philanhropists of this country and England, that the clause of the late treaty between the two countries, fear on this point.

In a late debate in the British parliament, on two following proceedings took place. They are con-

House of Lords, June 30.

"The Earl of Aberdeen moved the second readg of two bills relating to the apprehension of foreign offenders found in places under the do minion of the british Crown; the one haven. eference to offenders coming from the United tates of America, the other to offenders from France. It seemed to him most reasonable tha friendly and neighboring States should mutually assist each other in the arrest of offenders; it was duty that governments owed to each other. out the Union. The people of the free states and every suthority, including Vattel and Grorius, was in favor of the principle upon which hat duty was founded. But, as the law of Eng ware, they will find slavery established among land at present stood, there was no power by his state, but thanks to the high integrity and in. to the laws of their own country, unless there were a special act of Parliament introduced to. that purpose; and yet he did not hesitate to say that we were bound by the most obvious rule of international law to perform the duty of deliv-

ering up offenders.

In the case of the Creole the parties might have been tried for piracy, but not for murder. there had been no revival of those engagements, since the year 1806. Those engagements had been entered into between this country and America; but until the mission of his noble friend ear him, nothing decisive had been concluded. It was proposed by the present measure that o'third Monday of March, 1843, Judge Lockwood tenders should be apprehended who were charpresiding, the Grand Jury returned as true, two ged with robbery, arson, murder, forgery, assaults with intent to kill, or wherever the of tence was such as would justify the apprehendictment against J. A. Willard contained six son and committal for trial of the offender in counts—the five first stating that a certain color- his own country. He did not apprehend that from such measures any inconvenience would esult, except in the case of fugitive slaves .-This was a matter which he readily admittethe said counts mentioned; and that on the 28th would require a great deal of caution and at day of February, 1843, at Morgan county, in the tention. It was supposed that under the bill to State of Illinois, Julius A. Willard, well knowing guive slaves would be given up, but there was no intention of introducing any such provision. To e-cape from slavery was no crime; on the ican does not blush at the cutting sarcasm conscape was to be regarded with much sympathy.

He knew it had been said that the fugitive lave was guilty of robbery in carrying off the clothes he had on, which were the property of one who claimed to be the owner of the slave; but to take such clothes was no theft, neithe was it a theft on the part of the fugitive slave to take away any thing which would aid him it his flight, as for example, a horse or a boat. The proposed measures he conceived to be essentia to the good understanding that ought to subsist between neighboring and friendly nations. I the colonies, if any difficulties arose, the govern ors would always have it in their power to con ult the highest legal authorities in England. The convention which had been entered into with France on the subject, was one of a morunited nature than that with the United States Arrangements of this nature proposed with reerence to France had been entered into at the time the treaty of Amiens was concluded, bu since that period the convention had not been re newed, The French Government were mos Inited States, every such person so offending anxious to renew that treaty, and he though hall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and that the number of the offences to be set forth and not exceeding five hundred dollars, or im- in the act might hereafter be enlarged, but for

the present it would be best to begin with the offences which had been included in the convenion of 1802. The present treaty had been made for a year, with power of annulling it on either party giving six months' notice. Earl co cluded by moving that the two bills to which he had called attention, be read a second

Lord Brougham observed that the noble earl nad given a satisfactory explanation of that part of the measure which related to fugitive slaves. He did not know but that it would be necessary to introduce into the bill some explanatory lauses with reference to slavery. He would not at that stage of the measure give an opin-ion upon the points to which he referred, but should reserve himself for a future occasion. He Sec. 336; Vattel, Sec, 14 and 15; Story Sec. 7 and could not resume his seat without giving ex-pression to the delight which he experienced at the satisfactory feeling which at present existed between the Governments of England, France, and the United States of America, on the subject under their lordships' consideration. A more barbarous state of things could not be conceived o exist than that countries whose territories almost joined each other should harbor malefactors and thus render the criminal law quite in-

Lord Cottenham expressed his concurrence in he objects which the measure was intended to

Lord Campbell said, that with the exception of wo or three points he highly appoved of the bill before the House. With regard to the Madawaska territory, he questioned whether the Crown had a right to cede that territory without the authority of an act of Parliament. That noble and learned ford concluded by observing, that with regard to the third article especially, some legislation was necessary to give full ef-

fect to the treaty. The Earl of Aberdeen said that with regard to the third article of the treaty, it was deserving of consideration, and he would not say that some legislative provision might not be neessay; but that must take place elsewhere, not in hat House. He did not give any decided opinion on the subject at present, but it would be

considered else where. The Marquis of Lansdowne asked, why two crimes which were omitted in the French treaty, should be included in the American treaty, namely, robery and arson.

The Earl of Aberdeen said, probably there was ome good reason; but the two treaties had no connection with each other. The reason, perhaps, was simply this, that the very treaty of Amiens had never had any operation, and when on the renewal of the treaty of Amiens, it had been proposed to include all the crimes named in the American treaty, on his (Lord Aberdeen's) suggestion, the treaty of Amiens was merely renewed with the understanding that, if it to found beneficial, the stipulation of the American treaty should be adopted, and extended to those and other crimes.

Lord Ashburton said, it was now settled and admitted that a slave arriving in the British teritories, under any circumstances, never could be claimed or rendered liable to personal service. He had the satisfaction of thinking that there never existed more amicable feelings beween the two countries since a treaty had been first concluded between them.

After a few observations from the Earl of Min. to and Lord Ashburton, the bill was read a sec-

The Cotton-Conscience.

In the course of a late speech in Boston, D r Brisbane remarked-

"The truth is, the consciences of the people of Mexico and Texas, under the auspices of Great defendant supposed he was doing no act that was cotton. Cotton is now selling in the markets in these United States are measured by the price of South Carolina at from four to seven cents a pound. He had raised cotton in that State, and he knew what it cost to raise it. He knew that they could not live by raising it at such prices. He and lately received letters from the South. One friend who had told him two years ago that his ife would not be secure in Carolina, begs he would come back. Another says, "I will stand clause of the late treaty between the two countries, by you." Another gives the same assurance and which provides for the untual surrender of fugitives from justice, might be perverted to the pur- lifty more to p edge themselves the same thing. lumbers of his friends at the South manifest a deeply inqu r.ng interest on the subject of anti-slavery. They beg of him by all the love he hears them, not to reveal their names, but they assure rells to carry no effect this part of the renty, the min that their minds are being enlisted in this matter Now how comes all this about! It is broughthe operation of this cotton conscience. The prospect was that this cotton conscience might yet produce great results for the slaves in

There is doubtless much truth in this. But, we nust not overlook the fact, that man is a creature f various motives. He is not a mass of selfishless, or benevelence alone. He has a cotton-concience, it is true, but also a righteous conscience. While some in the South have lost their zeal for lavery, owing to the fall in the price of cotton, and many have been disposed from the same cause to look more candidly at their true position, still let us hope, that not a few are beginning to feel the force of higher motives.

Anglo-Saxon Slavery.

The Mt. Vernon Democrat, animadverting upon the communication of a correspondent, writing defence of the rights of the negro race, says-

"Fut our correspondent, though a gentleman of extensive and varied learning, has not been able o cite one solitary example of white slavery, posssing the peculiar traits of servitude, which have haracterized the negro slavery of the West Indies, and the South for the last two centuries."

All that correspondent has to do, is to cite the slavery of the far-famed Anglo-Saxon race, a slaery as a ject and absolute, as that of the negro lave. And for proof, let him refer the inexperienced editor of the Democrat to Turner's Anglo-Saxon history, where he will learn that, (if he s himself of the Anglo-Saxon breed,) he has descended from as servile, degraded a stock as the African slaves.

Our Model Republic.

Our republic is appealed to for examples, other han those freemen should furnish. What Amercontrary, the condition of a stave endeavoring to tained in the following extract from a recent speech of O'Connel!?

"In the American Congress they have passed a aw that the House shall not receive any peti-ions from slaves, nor any petition on behalf of laves, even though the petitioners be freemen. I will send for a copy of that act of the Ameri-an Legislature; and I will send it to Peel, that e may take it for his model, when he is framing his bill of coercion for the Irish. He shall go he full length of the American Bill, if he stirs at ill. That law or nothing shall we have. Let im take his choice, and extinguish, in the Irish eople, the last remnant of their liberties."

Local Ag. nts.

We would thank our local agents to be active collecting the dues on the present volume of he paper -- six numbers more will close the vol-

B. B. Hunter, of Austinburg, is authorized to ct as agent for the philanthropist, for Ashtabua county. All those who are in arrears there will please settle their accounts with him.

The Effects.

Under the tillage of slaves, the lands of Eas tern Virginia are becoming worthless. The old settlers have to sell out, and depart with thei slaves -- the yankees then go in, with the appl. ances of free labor, and soon resuscitate th dead.

The Richmond (Va.) Whig says, "every year in almost every neighborhood, one or more fam ilies, from necessity or restlessness, are induced to remove to the West. They sell their farms to an adjoining proprietor, who by this means in the course of a few years, enlarges his dominion to an extent, exceeding that of many of the German principalities. We personally know some sections, where some dozen years since, eight or ten families resided all of whose lands are now owned by a single individual. This evil will increase while new El Dorados are opened in the West and South.

Virginia has a better soil than Massachusetts. and her natural advantages generally are far greater. Her population is not so restless or en- | 19 27 terprising as that of the latter; and the same El on in Massachusetts, as that described by the of this refined philanthropist. king true democracy, an impracticability.

About 30,000 old Lutheran subjects of Prus-German noblemen, whose pedigrees date back in bad business for slaveholding in Cincinnati. the 13th century. The St. Louis Republican says that they have selected the coolest portion of the Union; upon which a cotemporary remarks, that than settle in a slave state.

At a meeting of the Trades' Union, lately held might be expedient to purchase for the purpose alric southerner. of carrying on the objects of the association.

Mr. Johnson, a large landholder in Tennessee was introduced, and gave a detailed account of his lands on the Tennessee river, recommending it to the association.

The discussion turned upon the propriety of settling in a slave state, but at last it was resolved, "that it was in the present opinion of the members impracticable to locate in a slave state." .

They showed their good sense in this. Another little circumstanee will illustrate the operation of slavery. Sometime in May, the Yearly meeting of Friends of Virginia concluded to Now, not a particle of evidence was adduced to discontinue the holding of a Yearly Meeting in that state, and so arrange the meetings as to constitute a half years' meeting, to form a branch of the Faltimore yearly meeting. The reason of this step is the continual decrease in the number of Friends in Virginia, consequent upon emigration, which also is consequent on the existence of slavery.

What say the patriots of the South? Is it no worth while to make an effort to save their landfrom desolation by putting an end to slavery?

The Sublime of Politics.

There is but a step between the sublime and rid culous. We editors are peculiarly apt to forget this maxim. A cotemporary thus discours

"There is something bearing the appearance world at this juncture. Can it be regarded a otherwise ti an portentous? Is not that an aufu cal n which is some mas seen to precede the out burst of the fearful storm? Can it be possible that men are calm and indifferent, while ground to the very dust? When they cast tack their eyes to the pinnacle of grea ness and pro-perity from which they have been seduced, and behold the consummation which their seducers would fain oring about—hard money and low pricecan they remain calm? Will not their breasts swell and their arms be nerved for a conflict such as the country never witnessed? Will no the latent energies of the freeman be aroused, the long pent flood break forth? Let those who doub. wait awhile, and they may behold what has not even entered into their thoughts.""

Keep a good look out now, gentle reader, and you shall see what you shall see.

For our own part, the only auful calm we are aware of just now, is a certain alarming quietude among our subscribers; and we confess we do not care how soon this bursts into a perfect storm-whether of the Hard or Soft, it is to us quite immaterial.

A Hard Hit.

The National Intelligencer, commenting on certain passage in Carlyle's new book, "The Past and the Present," inflicts unintentionally a heavy blow on the fashionable benevolence of this country, which runs from misery at home to re lieve wretchedness abroad-which christianize in Asia, while it heathenizes in America-which sends Bibles to the South Sea islands, partly 13 the aid of contributions from those who are for bidden by law to read the Bible in America.

Speaking of the passage referred to, the Intelligencer says.

"It flouts capitally that vanity of benevolence which, in the present day, runs about the earth to medd e with every body's business and disturb every body's fireside, all that they themselves may pick up a mawkish glory, while the wietch ess at their own doors which they might alle viate stretches out its work-worn and gaunt fin gers in vain, and crimes and woes such as no other part of the earth witnesses appeal ineffectual to their efforts as citizens, their hearts as men.

The following extraordinary advertisemen appeared in two or three of our city papers, a few days since. The barbarian who advertises, is, we are told, a son-in-law of Deacon Johnson, of the First Baptist church in this city. The little girl is about nine years old, and is represented as being a very intelligen, sprightly child.

"KIDNAPPING.

\$50 REWARD Will be paid for the return of a MULATTO GIRL, named Lavinea, about 9 years of age, enticed away yesterday morning from the house of Mr. Hawkins, corner of 8th and W stern Row. TO THE ABOLITIONISTS OF CINCINNATI.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I arrived here on Sunday on my way to Wheeling. accompanied by my wife, daughter, and the I am told, by a Negro Harlot, one of Your co- for their solution. In the multitude of counsel ADJUTORS, residing on Eighth street. I never ex- lors there is safety.

The girl's mother has been for a number of years my house-keeper, and I own the whole fam-y, and never intend to part with them unless to Dr. PAILEY: make them free for their faithful services. The mother is very much attached to the girl, and it

let her come with me.

er child, I therefore have instructed my attornbecause of the irksomeness of the theme, but be s not found, to sell the family at a sacrifice, to highly valuable servant, belonging to a merchant. be immediately removed, until his wife and chil- wrongs suffered in another, while itself has evils fren are sold and sent away from him. So you ee, Ladies and Gentlemen, what your philanthropy somettmes leads to.

D. P. SCANLAN, of New Or'eans.

The child was of course free, being brought Dorados are opened to them both. How happens here by her master-and she simply exercised a try, I will not stay to vindicate the consistency it that the same desolating process does not go right under our laws, when she left the service of British Abolitionists, who are, so far as I can others, will of course pray, for a qualification to mouths of the poor a portion of their hard earns

one is a free, the other a slave state. The sys- he offered fifty dollars reward for kidnapping. American slavery, among other reasons, because when he feels that he is qualified to do something. fore it be too late, lest an Aristocracy be saddle tem of slave labor always drives out your small But, it was enough to stimulate the avarice of not the tories here, make use of it as an argument farmers, places the lands in the hands of a few a few wretched beings in this community. We against the American doctrines of liberty and proprietors, thus diminishing the population and have heard of one person who set out in hot will just say that the ills endured by vast numaggregate wealth and power of a state, and ma- haste for the poor child, thinking it a fine chance bers of people here, are as substantial as bread. to make fifty dollars.

The Cincinnati Gazette, and Cincinnati Chronsia, it is said, are about to immigrate to this icle, both came out in strong condemnation of for charity from ten to twelve times in walking country, and pitch their tents in Wisconsin. - the advertisement, rebuking the author of it with from my lodgings to the anti-slavery office, a dis Many of them are men of large fortunes, old spirit. He overshot his mark, and has done a tance of a mile and ahalf; and I do not remember

hibition of savage cruelty. It only proves what most emigrants will go any where almost, rather we have always alleged about the horrible influences of Slavery.

But, we shall take occasion in our next paper.

The Jury and the Vanzant Case.

on Judge McLean's charge last week, that he whole was unsustained by the ev dence, and by He expressly & emphatically charged them, that if the damages sustained by the claimant were consequent upon the acis of the defendant, then they would find accordingly; but, not otherwise. escape of the fugitives. Indeed, we know he had not. The fugitives escaped from Kentucky. without his aid and instigation. Their escape gain on her sewing, or on her child. was the chief cause of the damages sustained by the claimant. They chiefly were responsible .-The probability is, that their conveyance by would have escaped any how-most certainly or damages, furnished abundant reason in favor of mitigating damages. As it is, the verdici

Near the Close.

volume of the Philanthropist. We have reason to you and show you the place." rejoice, that our prospects continue to brighten. I expected much of this in a city of two mill-

little labor; it will do us much good. for one year. Any person forwarding fifteen dol most suffering class! lars, may order ten copies for one year, to himself. or such persons as he may induce to sub-

Judge McLean's Charge.

It is well to understand all that may be done legally. We have the authority of Judge McLean in his opinion, that to advise or per--uade a slave to run away, is no offence gainst the law of Congress-nor is it a violaon of the statute to receive a fugitive into done with no intent to frustrate the claim of the master. Whether this be the intent or not, howver, is to be determined by a jury, and they are o judge from the circumstances in the case .-This shows what little security there is in the performance of the ordinary duties of humanity.

Information Desired.

The editor of the Watchman of the Valley. inserts a card in his paper, calling the attention of his friends to one point. He wishes them to re flect upon it, and give their answers. It is, ho he shall continue to make weekly payments to h. hands, and for his paper, when his receipts a mount to only one half his expenditure-? As the s a knotty point, and as we find ourselves tooften in the condition of our neighbor, we shai She has been entired away from me. take the liberty of proposing it to our subscriber Beggarage.

London, June 26th, 1843.

Dear Sir--- I can restrain myself no as with great difficulty that I got her to consent which have been swelling my heart each day. with accumulating distress, since I was fairly quar-The girl. I know, will not live without her tered in my lodgings up to the present hour. I had heard so much of "London beggars"---"the real her and her other children also; that, I am suffering poor," the starving operatives of Engletermined you shall not accomplish. etermined you shall not accomplish. and, &c. &c., that I determined that "Beggar-I cannot go home and meet the mother without age" would be the last topic I would treat of; if indeed I mentioned it at all. And this, not only et no person know where they are; and if the girl cause so many unprincipled men are eager to make the "pauperism of Europe," a screen ary person who will take them to the interior; I the more abominable, because less (if possible) have likewise advised that the husband, who is a excusable slavery in America; as if the philanthropy of one country must never rebuke the remaining unredressed. A principle which must have stifled the sympathy in slave-holding Amersuppress the whole system of foreign missions while one unconverted man remains at home.

But as I design this letter as an "introductory chapter" on the misery which exists in this coun yet learn, to a man, opposing the abuses of their own government, with a firm, steady, and bold Richmond Whig? The reason is soon told—the In offering fifty dollars reward for her seizure, hand: and who indeed, long for the Abolition of val of that evil, whatever form it may wear; and equality, light taxes, and universal suffrage. But and as pressing as hunger. There are laws against street-begging, and a policeman meets you at every turn; yet I have been asked passing one single day as yet, without being asbad business for slaveholding in Cincinnati.

It is useless for us to comment on such an exmade insolent, and misery bold; or, what is far worse to endure, being appealed to by the outstretched hand of some wan, haggard mendicant, who shows, by some small remains of diffidence that the shame of virtue is not yet wholly expired

within him. An old woman stands at the crossings near my in Pittsburg, some discussion arose on certain to make a few comments on the tone and language lodgings, leaning upon a street-broom of twiginformation communicated about lands that it of the newspapers that have denounced this chiv- with which she sweeps, or pretends to sweep a way the ordure and filth which night accumulates on the pavement. Her face is red with the beer she drinks, and with which she is often so drunk as with difficulty to recover her poise when she curt'sies for a penny. She watches each of the four streets which meet at her stand, and eyes We did not wish to intimate in our remarks every approaching footman, with an expression was entirely responsible for the verdict of the Ju- of face unlike any thing human, and similar only ry. We hesitate not to say, that their verdict as a to the look of a dog waiting for offal, or a carrion crow for a carcase while the skin is being

raken off If all of them were like her, you might adjust your nerves and bear them. But at the opposite uckling a hungry child, and trying to sell a doube hand-full or two of old dry figs, small filbert nuts, four or five specked oranges, and a lucifer match-box: she says nothing to you, and does not showthat Vanzant had any thing to do with the look up; if you pass her, she does not move her eyes: if you give her a penny and take up the litle hean of nuts she has parted off, she says, "God Almighty bless you!" and looks quietly down a-

I was to day walking down to the Holborn. walk who would force me to buy of him a worth less razor strop. He dodged before me as I strave Vanzant was the occasion of their recapture, to pass him, till I firmly ordered him out of my and if so, it greatly diminished the loss to the way; but though I thus got by him, I did not get claimant. The probability is, if let alone, they from him; he almost literally trode upon my heelfor near a square, though I again and again bid him begone, assuring him that I wanted none of these circumstances, and the fact, that Vanzant his wares. He actually drove me by the door of tid nothing more than give them conveyance a the shop where I was to stop; and when I turned ew miles, if they did not take away all ground back and went in, he followed me, begging that I would not be offended with him, and holding out in the most supplicant manner, alternately, a pocket-comb, a razor, a penknife, and a strap:nust proceed on the assumption, that Vanzant he looked filthy but not hungry, and had probably was the great cause of loss to the claimant-an stolen the articles he was endeavoring to sell. But I was cut to the heart the other day; wh

asking my way of a decent-looking man with an nonest face, scant cothing, and sober intelligent air; he stopped to give me the direction, and, pausing in the midst, said with evident reluctance, Sir. I can obtain no work-if you would be so Six numbers more will complete the seventh kind as give me a few ha'pence I will walk with

To those of our subscribers who have been con ours, has had to rear its freedom amid the feudal iderate enough to pay up for this volume, we corruptions and despotic institutions of the dark return our thanks. The rest have six weeks to ages; yet, prepared as I was, the extent. & diveretrieve their character for punctuality. We sitv of the mendicancy here, in spite of my knowl earnestly pray that they may improve the time.— edge that many of the beggars are rogues, and On not delay a moment. Go to your postmaster, and hand him your two dollars. It will cost you dren, walk the streets and beg in families. Children sing in groups for charity. The blind stretch It is useful about the beginning of a new volout their lank hands in silence for alms ame to make an effort to obtain new sub-cribers. for help to get to the Hospital. Small boys dance Will our friends bear this in mind. Every one defore your doors, and declare they have no bread thus, knows some person who is favorably inchied to our cause, and might by a little effort they fiddle, they crouch, they plead, they are sibe induced to take the paper. Let every one do lent; they whine, they lie, they counterfeit dis something. We should like to begin the year eases, and di-play real ones, that they may reach with 3000 good, paying subscribers. Suppose bread. While the professional beggar, the cosmopolite Italian music grinder, with fustian coa and hand-organ slung at his side, trips along from number, should each, resolve to obtain at least door to door, profaning music and gathering penone subscriber, in six weeks-we should then nies-a creature of no climate but of every clime, have 500 new subscribers to begin the new year never, apparently, either hungry or fed. gray-lairwith. Who will volunteer? Any person forward own wooden puppet-man, capab e of no motion bu ng us five new subscribers, with the pay in ad mechanical, and of no function but to beg. Would vance, shall be entitled to one copy of the pape to God the street-beggars of England were the

Letters From Europe, No 8

The great Anti-slavery Convention, as I have dready mentioned, was followed by a Worlds' Peace Convention, which lasted 4 days. Then came a general Temperance Conference, composed of the Delegates in London, from various counries, the object of which was to consider the exediency of calling a world's Temperance Convenion. A resolution was unanimously adopted. appointing a large committee, composed of perons of different nations, to whom was referred he subject of calling the convention in 1844.

Next came a Universal Suffrage Conference. lso composed of persons of different nations; Joeph Sturge Esq., in the chair. This Conference vas addressed by Crawford, Bowring, and Cobden, of the British Parliament; by Sturge, Ritchie, and edour attention particularly to an investigation Pennington, of the United States. The last nam- rive to extort from the labor of the poor, a luxar from Hartford, Connecticut; who has distinnd Conferences, and also, in several pulpitdis speech at the Universal Suffrage Convention, streets in their most splendid conches, with their vas received with enthusiastic applause. I shal drivers and footman in livery, or folling on their

pect to see the child again, but I wish to show FROM OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENT. readers, that the people of England are boldly We have asked ourselves the question, how is it Staveholding; Malum in Se. advocating the principles of a pure democracy. that those who do nothing to produce the con and in a spirit which gives assurance of a speedy trumph. I have been forcibly struck with the while they who labor to produce those thing important fact, that the same prominent men are almost perish with want? seen taking the lead, in all these reformatory

novements Anti-slavery, Peace, Temperance, Free trade, extent, the religious and charitable institutio Universal Suffrage, Toleration in Religious con- are so prostituted as to be made instrumental cerns, Reduction of governmental expenditures, oppression towards the many, for the benefit Amendment of the poor laws, Abolition of the the few. All was Fleets, Armies, Colonial go tithing system, &c. &c., are all but links in the ernments, even the suppression of the Afric great chain of improvement, now going forward slave trade, and undertaken by the British go in this land, and all sustained by the same class ernment, not so much for justice or humanity of persons, viz: those who mourn over existing to provide places for the younger sons of the evils, because they are fruitful of human wretch- bility, and to furnish an excuse for taxing the edness and woe. Nothing can be plainer, than people most grievously for their support. Re that those who are opposed to any specific evil roads, Canals, Colleges, Hospitals, Penitenti or principle, that is to say, because that particu- ries, Courts, with the thousands of professed lar evil is productive, of suffering, to some por- charitable institutions are all in point of fact, su ica for the suffering Greeks, and which would tion of our fellow creatures, must equally be op- ported by the laboring poor, and all afford situ posed to all other evils, which produce suffering, tions for the connexions and dependents of the to any portion of the human race. He who prays great; while the established church furnishes Teach me to feel another's woes," when he sees thousands of fat livings, besides the enormo an evil in existence, which is a source of woe to incomes of the Bishops, and takes from the be instrumental in the Divine hand, in the remo- bread. to promote its removal, knowing that all his qualifications are of God, he will not dare neglect, to der similar burdens, too grievous to borne. The do what he can, for the accomplishment of so desirable a purpose. In all these movements, I cupies itself in devising plans for enriching the rejoice to see prominent members of that section pose of advancing the great cause of justice, beevolence and truth in the earth. Friends in England, instead of allowing their good opinion ple in promoting the cause of christian philan- of prevention is better than a pound of cure. thropy, regard their superior attainments in the science of christian morality, as talents commited to them by the giver of all good, to be improved in bringing others to unite with them, in any benevolent enterprise; that thus, by united eousness established in the earth. Friends in Burnet's residence on fifth street. The doors and America, seem to have quite as high an estimate windows were seriously damaged, but the ruffithey seem to regard them as designed, not for im. the activity of the police and Mayor, and the provement, for the benefit of any body but them. bravery of Mr. Burnet and his friend. The mol-

ses of the age: but to bury their talents in the

earth, where they must "await" a most fearfu re-

ponsibility. On the 29th of 6 month, by invitation from Elizbeth Fry, the most of the American and French lelegates now in London, made her a visit at her most beautiful residence in the country, a few miles from London. She had also invited he ceive donations to the Society. sons and daughters, who are married and settled around her, together with their partners and chilren. amounting in all to about fifty persons, to ake tea with us; Sir F. Fowell, Baronet, and his our Anniversary. " We do this that we may Lady, (who by the way is Elizabeth Fry's sister) have a printed copy for the preservation, and fo were also there; as was also her brother, the dis- the convenience of those who have pledged, sup inguished philanthropist, Samuel Gurney; and posing they would like to know how they stand ome of his children, making in all a very re- It would gratify the Committee, and be a mos pectable tea party, among whom. I must not o- important accommodation to their creditors, could mit to mention, was our black friend from Connecticut, who met a cord al reception, and as re spectful treatment, as ever the noble Marquis, Rochefoucoult Lancourt of Paris. After much ineresting conversation, we walked over the beau uful grounds of Samuel Gurney, then took tea then by request of Elizabeth Fry, we sat down in evotional silence, after a tew minutes, she reome passages in the Bible, then spoke of the phitanthropic objects which had brought us to London, even to promote "peace on earth and good will to men." She then concluded with a most solemn prayer, in the course of which she returned thanks to God, that he had inspired so many hearts with love, causing them to lay aside all national and sectarian distinctions, and co-oper ate together in doing those things which must be done, before the coming of that glorious day, when every yoke of bondage shall be broken, and when the nations shall learn war no more; to which she added a most fervent supplication, that he number thue disposed to labor in the great work of exterminating the fruitful sources of hunan misery and woe, might be greatly increased: hat the servants of God, of different nations and ects of religion, might become as it were blendd in one, that peace, harmony and love may cover the whole earth, as the waters cover the sca. Here we had a genuine specimen of christian, socal entertainment, all enjoying the company o each other, and the bounties of providence, and emem ering that for all this, we were indebted o that kind Parent, who has nade of one blood Il nations of men, to dwell upon all the face o he earth; and in asmuch is he regards all who ove and serve hom, as his children, so we, if of hat happy number, must regard one another a brethren. It was indeed a most interesting meetng, and not only those who are Friends, but all ocluding Ministers of different denominations. w re truly del ghted. If al quakers had the sameeeling and the same spirit with Elizabeth Fry. believe all the world would embrace the quaker religion, because it would carry its own evidence with it every where, that is, the spirit of undissembled love. She, thanks to her divine acher, is not one of those who think the more good a person is the less good they must do; bu erling that she has talents, she knows they were given her to be improved, in promoting the wel are of the hun an race, to the glory of the giver. To her, I doubt not the answer will be sur-"Well done good and faithful servant, thou has been faithful over a few things, I will make the

We, the Americans now in London, have turn lincent, of Great Eritain; and by Leavitt and of the political machinery, by which the rich cond person is a black man. a Presbyterian Minis- rious support for themselves and their familie-; while they riot in splendor, luxury, idleness, and mished himself by his extraordinary talents, and vice, We see millions famishing with hungerloquence of language, at all these Conventions beggars throng the streets, pick pockets abound and females by thousands, borne down by destitu where he has been invited to preach since he has tion and want, become the victims of seduction. een here; his black skin is no barrier in the way wretchedness and crime. While on the othe f his admission to the best society in England. hand, Lords and Ladies, are rolling through the end to you a printed report of that meet- ofas, drinking their wines, and living in the ium from which you will be enabled to show your most extravagant style, of luxury and fashion.

ruler over many things: enter thou into the jo

f thy Lord."

forts of life, enjoy them in such an abundance

We have come to the conclusion, that the whole system of civil institutions, and to a gre

Let the American people be on their guard be upon us, which will press down our children, upon ame spirit is abroad in our land, and already o few at the expense of the many. We have of the Christian church, which was originally great deal too much aristocracy, both in Church raised up by a Divine hand, for the express pur and State; and the institution of slavery in our country, is eminently calculated to foster that spirit, and to promote an aristocratic domination. which once entrenched behind ramparts of gold of themselves, to separate them from other peo- and silver, will not easily be put down. An ounce

Most respectfully AANOLD BUFFUM.

We stop the press to announce, that the city of Cincinnati, (through the base conduct of D. P. o-operation, existing evils may be abolished, Scanlan, we doubt not) has again been disgraced and liberty, justice, temperance, peace, and right. by a mob. The object of its violence was Mr of the talents with which they are endowed; but ans were prevented from entering the house by selves; therefore, they enjoin upon their mem- was finally dispersed without further injury .pers, to take no part in the benevolent enterpri- Particulars next week.

Agents

Samuel Brooke, agent for the Philanthropi and Anti-Slavery Society, is now visiting th Eastern counties of this state. We hope ou friends herever he may go, will settle up wit him, for the paper. He is also authorized to re

Pledges, &c.

Below we publish the pledges made a

| these pledges be red | leem | ed immediately. | | 1 |
|--|-------|---|-------|-----|
| A hint on this poi | nt, v | ve trust, will be suff | ficie | nt. |
| D | ona | tions. | | |
| List of Donation ; ty made at Bloomin | | ne Ohio State A. S. g, June 27th, 1843 | | ne- |
| Leicester King \$50 | 00 | Jno. Murray | 1 | 00 |
| Robert Stewart & | | | 1 | 00 |
| James Stewart & | 00 | E. McElroy | 5 | 00 |
| W. Collins 1 | 00 | Jno. S. Kevs | 2 | OL |
| Robt. Templeton 1 | 00 | J. P. Fullerton | 1 | UG |
| larvey Hall 20 | 00 | S.M. Hollingswort | th2 | Or. |
| Thos. Wickersham | | | 1 | (4: |
| Doctor Jewett 10 | 00 | Silas Carter | 1 | 50 |
| P. Dakin | 00 | J. Gilmore | 2 | (11 |
| Fayette co. A.S. | | Thos. McGara | 3 | 00 |
| | 50 | Thos. Habben | 20 | 00 |
| A. Friend | 00 | W. Gage | 5 | 66 |
| W. S. Ghurmley & | 3 00 | H. S. Fallerton | 3 | 01. |
| Doctor Martin | 5 00 | Hugh McKenzie | 1 | 66 |
| C. Donaldson 28 | 00 | David Ghormley | 3 | 00 |
| A. Frierd 1 | 25 | Amount collected | | |
| J. A. Nelson 1 | 00 | without names | 29 | 96 |
| W. Dunlap Sen. 1 | 00 | | | _ |
| W. Dun'ap Jr. | 00 | 2 | 233 | 21 |
| A Friend E | 00 | | | |

| | | • | | |
|---------------------|------|-------------------|------|----|
| | - | | | |
| | Pled | iges. | | |
| H J Gilmore \$15 | 0 00 | G. Ella pd. 2,50 | 10 | 0 |
| Samuel Lewis 10 | 0 00 | G. R. Smith | 10 | U |
| B. F. Ell-paid in | | A Friend | 5 | - |
| | 0 00 | | 5 | |
| R. N. Siewart 1 | | | 10 | (1 |
| T. B Hudson 2 | 0 00 | R. Kemp | 5 | |
| Leicester King & | 0 00 | E. Hookins | 5 | |
| Phos. Donaldson 5 | 0 00 | Chaton co. Soc. 1 | v | - |
| | | A Donglas | 10 | (|
| Green co Society | | E. Bradbury pd1 | 5 5. | (|
| pa.d in part 5.60 2 | 0 00 | | 5 | |
| Hames pd 5,00 2 | | | | |
| Franklinco. So'ty 3 | | | 3 | |
| B. Franklin pd 4 1 | | | | |
| J. Cable ad 1. 1 | 0 00 | John Simoson | 5 | |
| - Griffin | 5 00 | Sarah Burnett | 1 | |
| rranvilleSo pd10 5 | 0 00 | Miss Vance | | (|
| A & Guthrie pd10. | | | 2 | |
| | _ | | | |

PROFERTY PLEDGED AND PAID. James Stewart, 1 Durham cow and bull. . M. Nelson, 1 Durham Ca f. Mrs. I lackstone, Breast-pin. Mr. Pettyjohn, Chain. W. J. Keys, Pin. Also, several rings, &c. &c.

Books! Books!!

We have now on hand a good assertment of standard out Slaver, works, which we will sell very cheap. Those cour triem 5 who desirs to purchase will do well to loss o time, as our stork is small, and will soon be disposed or to have a number of cheap publications well calculated r general circulation. BOUND VOLUMES.

Emancipation in the West Indice do do Brautics of Philanthropy Buxton on the slave trade inbinet or Freedom, a set iny's View Iny's Inquiry Alton Trials lton Riots nii-Slavery Record, Vols. 1 2 5 dis Chilu's Appeal canning on slavery lavery lankin's Letters on Slavery that Slavery Manual Saurnes Picture o: Slavery estimony of God against Slavery Wesley's thoughts on Slavery "he Fountain dave's Friend a set afe of Gram like Sparpe PAMPHLETS.

lavery neit is with's Letters to Clay

slavery as If is

| 19-1 | Trial of Amistad Captives |
|------|--|
| m- | Argument of R. S. Baldwin |
| c€. | Things for Northern men to do |
| | Freedom's alarm with original music |
| gs, | Apology for Abolitionists |
| | Correspondence between Birney and Blingre |
| - | Appeal to the women of the free states |
| the | Liberty, small edition |
| ent | Martineau's view of Slavery |
| Cit | Birney's letter on Colonization |
| ns, | The Martyrage in the U.S. |
| of | Channing's letter to Clay |
| | The Bible against slavery |
| t of | An A. S. sermon |
| ov- | Speech of the Hon. Thos. Mortis in reply to Clay |
| 01- | Slavery in America |
| can | The Martyr |
| | Emancipation in the West Indies In 1838 |
| ov- | Garrison's address |
| 88 | Grimke's appeal to the Christian Women of the Soul |
| | Address of the congregational union of Scotland |
| no- | Emancipation in the West Indies |
| the | Narrative in Moses Ropes |
| | Dissertation on servicule |
| ail | Trial of the Amistad Prisoners |
| ia- | Trial of Reuben Crandall M. D. |
| - | Address to the friends of Liberty |
| dly | Africans taken in the Amietad |
| up- | Dickinson's Anti Slavery sermon |
| ap- | Ruggle's Antidote |
| 18- | Liberty, large edition |
| the | Why work for the slave |
| - | Prayer for the slave with original music |
| its | Adams's Letter to his Constituents |
| ous | Rights of Colored men |
| | Discussion between Thompson and Brackenridge |
| he | Does the Bible sauction (Slavery) |
| ed | Views of Colonization |
| ec | C illection of valuable documents |
| | Adams on freedom of speech and debate |
| | Birney's Letter to the chu: ches |
| be- | Extinguisher Extinguished |
| ed' | Slavery Rhymes |
| | vacient Landmarks |
| m- | Minus I for a cent a week Society |
| he. | Rural code of Hayti |
| | Varrative of Amos Dresser |
| oc- | lea for the slave, and various other tracts |
| he | the tot the state party various driver tracts |
| | |

New Music Book in Press!

Will be published immeditely. A New, Enlarged and Improved Edition of Mason's Sa-cred Harp, Vol. II.

CONTAINING one hundred pages of matter, not contained in former editions. The revisions of the Second Volume of the Sacreti Harp, have been thorough and extensive—Indeed the Book has been re-modelled through-Dot, and now possesses some entirely new features. The NEW MUSIC introduced is of a high order—It has been NEW MUSIC introduced is of a high of derival has been called from an extensive range of Musical Literature, and embraces many brautind "Gema" from the anchor masters—it is of a pleasing, attractive style, varied in character, and will be found easy of execution. The insertion in this volume of the admirable system of Elementary Principles, peculiar to the Mass Massons, cannot fail to reader h particularly acceptable to tachers and pupils and the general modifications are sulculated to.

and pupils, and the general modifications are sulculated to dive the 2d volume a decided by popular cast, and to render t a still greater favorite among the "lovers of Sucred Mu

Teachers of Sacred Music will be gratuitously supplied WM. T. TRUMAN,

No. 20 Pearl street, Cincinnati

| | Steele patt a | loss Causent |
|-----|---|--|
| | | ices Current. |
| | Flour, bbl | · 337 a 350 |
| | Wheat, bushel, | • 62 a |
| 81 | Corn, " . | 25 a 16 a 18 |
| 16 | | |
| uı | WHOLESALE PRICES. | WHOLESALE PRICES. |
| | Ashes, Pearl, lb, 5 a 7 | Molasses, per guil. N. Orleans, 23 a 25 |
| th | Pot, "4 a 6 \timonds, s. s. 15 a 18 | Sugar-house 28 a 33 |
| e- | Num. lb. 4 a 5 | Mustard, lb. 37 a |
| | Beeswax, lb 20 a 25 | Nails, cut, 3d, 7 a 7 25 |
| | Beans, bush 37 % 50 | |
| | Srimstone, r. lb 6 a 8 | 6d; 4è a 5 |
| | | 8d, 41-2 a — 10d & 20d,4 1-4 a — |
| 1 | Canales, per 15. | 0:1- |
| | Dipt, 6 . 7 | Olive, bak. 6 00 a 6 50 |
| Y. | Sieim, 25 a 30 | W.atr. gall. 75 a 1 00 |
| 10 | Coffee, per lb. | Sum. st. " 75 a -80 Linseed, " 65 a 70 |
| p- | Rio, 9 n 9 | Linseed, " 65 8 70 |
| d. | Havana, 9 a 10 Java. 13 a 15 | Tan. bbl. 20 00 a 25 00 White, " 10 to 16 |
| | Java, 13 a 15 coal, bush, 8 a 12 | Paper per maile |
| SI | Cussia, Ib. 25 a . 28 | Paper, per ream— Wrapping: 87 a 1 50 Cap, No. 1, 2 75 a 3 00 No. 2, 2 00 a 2 25 |
| le | Chocolate, " 13 a 15 | Cap, No. 1, 2 75 a 3 00 |
| | . heese. " 5 a 6 | " No. 2, 2 00 a 2 25 |
| | loverseed, \$3 50 a 4 00 | Pepper, 1b. 10 1 13 |
| it. | loves, lb. 35 a 40 | Pimento, " 10 a 11 |
| | ordace, per lb. | Provisions, per lb. Bucon, 31 a 3 1-2 |
| | Manilla, 13 a 15 | B. hams, 4a 5 |
| C- | Copperas, lb. 2 a 3 | , Sides, 3 a |
| | Justings, s. t. 2 a 2 50 | Shoulders, 2 a 21 |
| H. | Sugar ket. — a 3 00 | Lurd, a5 00 |
| 00 | orks vel. gr. 50 a 60 amphor, lb. 1 25a 1 37 | Butter, 4 a 8 |
| K | halk " 21 a 3 | Pork, per bbl. Mess 6 25 a 6 50 |
| H | rathers, " 18 a 20 | Clear 7 25 a 7 62 |
| Ji. | (8)1 | Prime 4 50 a 4 75 |
| N. | Hering, box, 75 a 50 | Rump, &c. lb 3 50 a 4 00 |
| | dackerel 1. bl 1000 a12 00 | Rosin, bhl. 3 00 a 5 00 |
| 14: | No. 2, 9 00 8 10 00 | Raisins, m.r. a 2 50 Rice, lb. 3 a 4 |
|)t | No. 2, ' 9 00 a 10 00 No. 3, ' 7 00 a 9 00 Salmon, " 6 a 7 00 | |
| H | Cod. lb. n — | Sugar, per 16. N Orleans 5 a 61 |
| DU | Figs, " 15 a 15 | Do. in bbls. a 6 |
| H | Filberts, " 8 a 10 | Louf, 12 a 15 |
| 16 | ilass, box- | Lump, 13 a 16 |
| H. | 8 by 10, 2 00 a 2 25 | White Hav. 9 a 11. Brown " none |
| il | 10 by 12, 3 25 a 3 00 inger, ra, lb. 8 a 10 | Segars, per M. |
| 00 | ground, " 12 a 12 25 | Segars, per M. Common 50 a 75 |
| | 10 4 10 | Meles 10 a 12 |
| 96 | Junpowder, per keg- | Spanish, 10 00 a 20 00 Subtratus, keg , 3 cask 6 |
| _ | Wade's, 5 50 a 6 50 | Sulmratus, keg , & cask 6 |
| 21 | Dupont's, 6 00 a 7 00 irein, per busnel— | Salt, per bushel— Zanesville 25 a 30 |
| | Wheat, t8 a 85 | Kanawha, 20 a 22 |
| | Corn, 16 a | New York, 31 a 50 |
| - | Oats, 12 a 15 | T. Island, 40 a 50 |
| - | lops, 7 a 9 | S.Petse, cr. lb. 8 a 84 |
| 00 | int, ton, 8 00 a 10 00 | Shot, bag. 1 00 a 1 25 |
|), | tomp, cwt. 4 th a 4 5th | Soap, No. 1, 3 1-2 a 4 |
| Hi | House " 6 m 8 | Imperiat, #5 a 70 |
| it. | ad. ulc ' 3 25 a 3 31 | Gunpowder, 65 a 70 |
| | DMF, | Y. Hyson, 45 a 75 |
| H. | White, dry, 8 a - | Southong, 62 a 65 |
|) | In oil, keg, 1 50 a 1 75 | Torp 4 X.p a 12067 |
|)(i | Red, lb. 10 u 12 | Tobacco, per lb - 3 a 4 Va Cav. 25 a 35 |
| | Cut. " 34 a | Vn Cuv. 25 a 35 |
| H | 'adigo, per lb | No 2, 3 3 a 31.2 |
| K | Caria c.s. 1 37 a | Turpentine, gl 75 a 1 00 |

BANK NOTE AND EXCHANGE LIST. CORRECTED WEEKLY BY T. S. GOODMAN, & CO.

Carra c.s., 1 37 a — Turpentine, gl 75 a

Mandia, 1 39 a 1 35 Tallow, b. 5 a

| | 1. 5. 60 | UDMA | $n, \alpha \epsilon$ | /U. | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-----------|----------------------|-----|-------|---------------|
| | | Ohio. | | | | |
| | All City Notes, | | 4 | | 1 | priff |
| | Urbana certificates. | | | | 43 | |
| | Granville | | | | 78 | |
| ı | West Union, | | | | no | - nla |
| Ì | steubenville, new bank, | | | 4 | | - mla |
| į | small notes of the State | | | | | Dar |
| 1 | Miami Exporting Co. | | | | 32 | dis |
| 1 | Canton. | | | | 50 | dis |
| | New Bank of Circleville | | | | 96 | dis |
| 1 | Other Banks, 5's and up | wards | 4 | | | par |
| 1 | Whitewater Canal notes | | 4 | | . no | sale |
| | st. Joseph's Rail Road, | | 4 | | De | sale |
| | Manhattan, | | | | n | o sale |
| 1 | German Bank of Woost | er, | | | | sale: |
| ı | Lancaster, | | | | | dis. |
| ı | Chillicothe, | | | | | Dar |
| ı | Commercial Bank of La | ke Lrie, | | | | l di# |
| ı | Bank of Chvetand, | | | | | el iw |
| Ì | Franklin Bank of Colun | bus. | | | | par |
| I | Commercial Bank of Se | iota. | | | 27 | die |
| ١ | * | Iichiga | n. | | | |
| | Bank of Michigan, | | | | | sale: |
| | Farmers and Mechanics | | | | | sale |
| ı | Viscomb County, payabl | e at Coli | ınıbus, | | no | sale: |
| | | ientuck | | | | |
| | All solvent Banks, | • | • | | 1-2 | prem |
| | | | | | | |
| | State Bank and Branch | Indiana | | | | pay |
| 1 | | | | | | - |
| | | Illinois | la . | | 26 | die |
| | State Bank and Branche | | | | 55 | |
| ١ | nawnertown, Bank of Cairo | | | | | sale |
| 1 | | | | | | 54.0 |
| | | ennesse | 10. | | 3 | die |
| 1 | All Banks | • | • | | 9 | O10 |
| | | llabam | B4 | | 25 | die |
| 1 | Vlobile Banks, | • | • | | | dis |
| 1 | Other Banks, in Interior | | • | | 20 | are |
| 1 | | Georgia | la . | | | -11. 01 |
| | Augusta and Sav mush. | | | 4 | | 10 dis |
| I | All other solvent Bunks. | | | | anc | estain |
| I | | rkanse | Me | | | -1- |
| 1 | state and Real Estate i | | | | no | sale |
| - | | h Caol | Ing. | | 2 . 3 | dia |
| 1 | All solvent Banks, | | | | *#3 | CI (88) |
| | | Caell | | | | |
| | 'harleston Banks, - | | 100 | | * | 2 dis |
| | Other solvent Banks. | | * | | | 2 die |
| | L | culsian | 18. | | | |
| 1 | All New Orleans Banks | | - BQ 7 | | | har |
| 1 | N. Orleans Municipality | Notes. | | | 50 a | par di die |
| 1 | Total Principle Principle Inchinity | | . 4 . 1 . | - | | - |

Prayer for the Slave.

God of the poor, arise! Hear thou the bondman's cries-Witness his tears. Drawn by the cruel rod. Drank by the thirsty sod, While nor from man nor God Succor appears.

Heavily, day by day, Weareth his life away-Darkness and gloom, Guthered o'er earth and sky. Shut from his spirit's eye Light, love, and liberty-Sad in his doom!

III. Is there no arm of might To vindicate the right Of the poor slave? Must he in darkness pine, Till, on the Spirit's shrine, Quenched is the light divine? Hear, Thou, and save!

Righteous and mighty God! Break the oppressor's rod-Lay his pride lownder the bloody thong-Roll back the tide of wrong-So, from earth's ransomed throng, Praises shall flow!

The Haunted Ship.

During the last war, one of our frigates capturtured in the Pacific an English whaler; and to the surprise of the boarding officer, found the crew manifesting a great desire to get on board the frigate; the next trouble was to assemble a wilcan obtain new trees, to be taken up and transplanted mext spring.—Boston Traveller.

Tanning—Boston Traveller.

Tanning—Boston Traveller.

Tanning—Boston Traveller.

Tanning—Boston Traveller.

Excellent Burn Salve.—Take one ounce of the temperature of the slow, undulating movement of a Pacific Ocean sea, a deep and deadly graon was heard below, coming apparently from the after part of the vessel, and heard distinctly from every open hatchway; and so great was the panic at last, that the captain declared he could not induce a man to go below.

The prize-master, on taking possession, pretended to disbelieve the story, and declared that if he heard any groaning or other ghastly noises, he deep the from the greatest with the fingers, it imparts at once a strenght that is utterly incredible untilseen. It becomes like new leather, in all respects, with a delightful softness and polish, and makes all leather completely and perfectly impervious to water—particularly boots, shoes, carriage-tops, harness some trunks, and in fact all things made of leather; given for a particularly boots, and in fact all things made of leather; given for a particularly boots, and in fact all things made of leather; given for a particularly boots, and in fact all things made of leather; given for a particularly boots, and in fact all things made of leather; given for a particularly boots, and in fact all things made of leather; given for a particularly boots, and in fact all things made of leather; given for a particularly boots, and in fact all things made of leather; given for a particularly boots, and in fact all things made of leather; given for a particularly boots, and in fact all things made of leather; given for a particularly boots, and in fact all things made of leather; given for a particularly boots, and in fact all things and at least doubling its wear and durability, in whatever manner the leather is used.—These are formanner the leather is used.—These are so strong, they will not try a new discovery. We have no flower to a ling prize crew to go on board the prize-which trouble might have been a serious one but for the planted next spring.—Boston Traveller.

last a full and audible groan came forth, that not phia United States Gazette, as follows: only huddled the prize crew into a close forecas-tle group, but made their blood curdle and their trees, I have tried an experiment upon a plum

groan, and so awful its effect on the hearts of those who on occasion of battle, were found foremost in the fight. But he held his ground-it was no time to flinch, and cheered his men onward "to follow" him. They came to a large storeroom or stow-hole, through which it was necessa ry to pass, and began with the aid of a dim light held by the trembling steward, to remove some very winds prate of Liberty, was too much. obstructions in the way.

rigid muscles-& the effect was so appalling upon the stand and gavethe steward, that he dropped the lantern. The prize-master dropped the limb, picked up the landeclares that "all men are created equal, and that tern and pushed on, commanding his men to fol-

The stow hole being passed through, they approached what might be called an after hold or vy sigh filled every space, though somewhat altered in tone, and less human and less ghost-like. a Benedict Arnold. On carefully surveying the scene, a large cask was discovered with the bung out; at every roll of the ship, a rush of air would pass across the bung hole, and cause a most unearthly sound. (And here it may as well be stated, that if any skeptic desires to satisfy his doubts, let him take an empty bottle or decanter, with the cork out, blow across its nozzle-let him magnify this to the size of a large cask, with a large bung hole, and then we may form some idea of the groans alluded to.)

ship turned out a good prize. But it was not with glistening eyes, 'No; but once I was. without its moral to see the manner, and witness the remarks of some of the old salts composing the prize crew, after the real discovery was made. Not a mother's son of them was found unable to hitch up with his elbows the waistbands of his canvass trousers, and assert that he never believed in ghosts and hobgoblins, not he, and would just as soon grapple with one as with an English man; and for that groaning, he always thought it was some "bloody nonsense or other." But day long I was no better off than if I did'nt work very nearnly. I knew if I morred an day long I was no better off than if I did'nt work very nearnly. I knew if I morred an iday long I was no better off than if I did'nt work very nearnly. I knew if I morred an iday long I was no better off than if I did'nt work very nearnly. I knew if I morred an iday long I was no better off than if I did'nt work very nearnly. I knew if I morred an iday long I was no better off than if I did'nt work very nearnly. I knew if I morred an iday long I was no better off than if I did'nt work very nearnly. I knew if I morred an iday long I was no better off than if I did'nt work very nearnly. I knew if I morred an iday long I was no better off than if I did'nt work very nearnly. I knew if I morred an iday long I was no better off than if I did'nt work very nearnly. I had no inducement, and no hope. But by and by, mistress said if I could earn three hundred and very nearnly. the story got to the frigate, and many a midnight she would then give me my papers. I astonishe watch was enlivened by the variations through every body who knew me. Every day I did the which he passed, accompanied by an empty bol-tle, to illustrate the awful groans on board "The into lazy Jem?" Ah, sir, they did'nt know I was Haunted Ship.

To raise good Radishes. Take pure sand, some depth from the surface; or pure earth, below where it has been tilled or mowed; or seal of sand washed by the waves; make a bed in the garsand washed by the waves; make a bed in the garsand washed by the waves; make a bed in the garsand washed by the waves; make a bed in the garsand washed by the waves; make a bed in the garsand washed by the waves; make a bed in the garsand washed by the waves; make a bed in the garsand washed by the waves; make a bed in the garsand washed by the waves; make a bed in the garsand washed by the waves; make a bed in the garsand washed by the waves; make a bed in the garsand washed by the waves; make a bed in the garsand washed by the waves; make a bed in the gar-

son are of slow growth, and inferior to those grown a wife and five children. I have some money at after the weather is warm enough to hasten them; interest, and I paid five hundred dollars down for as the faster they grow, the more tender and the house my family live in. fine flavored are they .-- Yankee Farmer.

ine flavored are they.—Yankee Farmer.

It is not only a fact, as we have accertained in our own experience, that radishes will grow velieve, that they will not grow in common earth at all, or at least without an infinite number of worms devouring them as they grow. We believe they can be raised in almost any substance of his story, which was the substance of his story, which was told eloquently, and with pathos. Here we drop the cost of a quarter of a dollar!

This was the substance of his story, which was told eloquently, and with pathos. Here we drop the cost of a quarter of a dollar!

How sirking the thought that those things should below they know that if he case was not worms, this remedy could not by possibility do hurthout all always good as a purgative—let the disease be what all are the disease below that always good as a purgative—let the disease be what all are the disease below that always good as a purgative—let the disease below that always good as a purgative—let the disease be what it may. How important then to use it, and who will dare the renthusiasm or utter mechanical coldness is little good in almost any substance.

The house of a bottle of KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE, at the cost of a quarter of a dollar!

Worm Exterminator, when they know that if the case was not worms, this remedy could not by possibility do hurthout always good as a purgative—let the disease be what it may. How important then to use it, and who will dare take the responsibility to do without it? Let every parter the disease of a bottle of KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE, at the cost of a dollar!

Worm Exterminator, when they know that if he case was not worms, this remedy could not by possibility do hurthout always good as a purgative—let the disease be what it may. How important then to use it, and who will dare the disease was not worms, this remedy could not by possibility do hurthout always good as a purgative—let the disease be what it may have the cost of a dollar!

Worm Exterminator, when they know that if the case was not worms

a particle of loam gets mixed with the sand. The bid nature." radishes will grow perfectly clear, filling the holes thus made.

In this way a few quarts of sand will raise a

tree. Topdress the orchard with common salt, at the rate of three bushels to the acre, mixed with one half bushel of saltpetre. Do the same to your plum trees; and the first of July wash your trees with a solution of brine, made of salt and saltpetre; and in the middle of August make another application of ashes and soap, and you will find your labor rewarded by healthy, productive, and thrifty trees. Our garden, of an acre and one-third, of peach, plum, pear, cherry and quince wrapper. trees, affords the most satisfactory evidence of LOOK the propriety of this practice. Not a tree shows any symptoms of insects or disease.

If your plum trees are affected with black warts, cut them all off, and burn them. Where you cut them out of limbs, wash the wounds with strong ley or soap. Prune boldly in cases of the kind. Apple trees should be kept clear of insects; and a wash of potash and cow manure, (not too strong,) after they have been carefully scraped and pruned, and dug about, and manure is advi-sable .-- Boston Travelle,

QUINCE TREES .- These should be pruned but little where the limbs ride; should be watered with strong soap suds; have ashes placed about them the frigate, and evidently quite satisfied, if not three times in the course of the season. Those actually gratified, that they were captured. On branches which grow very near the ground, may inquiry, it was found that the captured whaler be laid down and covered with earth five or six was a haunted ship! The news was soon spread in inches deep, leaving six inches, or a foot, or more, according to the length of the limb. Thus you can obtain new trees, to be taken up and trans-

heard any groaning or other ghastly noises, he endorsed by the Albany Daily Advertiser as havwould soon find out the cause. As evening approached, the prize crew began to listen; and sure enough, when the usual noise of ship work subsided and all was silent as large state. sided, and all was silence, a long, deep-drawn sigh came up through the after hatchway, and increased at intervals as silence prevailed, till at loss of full and and its l

natter. Groan succeeded groan at short intervals, till at length the voice of the prize- seen any kind of insects upon the tree, to affect

SLAVERY. An institution coeval with the for-

mation of government. It will continue to exist long after its slanderers are laid low in the dust. We never witnessed so complete a revulsion of reeling as the announcement of this toast occasioned. To hear slavery toasted on Independence day, at the foot of the Powow, where the

hum of merry voices instantly ceased; a shudder The first thing the prize-master accidentally at the impious desecration ran through the asput his hand on, was the arm, shoulder, and part sembled hundreds-a deep, low hiss, which even of the face of an old mutilated figure-head, which New England hospitality could not suppress, perhaps formerly decorated the prow of the ship, struggled up from the inmost bosoms of the free Pulling it out of a mass of old rigging, and holding it up, he facetiously exclaimed, "Here's a silence for a time. All felt that something was part of Mr. Ghost; come along, men, we'll get the needed to vindicate the day and the place from any whole of him presently." The light was just suf-ficient to develope the form of a human limb and it soon came. Mr. William Carruthers took

they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, such as Life, Liberty and the pursuit of happiness." May these principles spread the world over, and may the enemies and run, stowed with casks. Here the deep and hea- slanderers of that Document find a grave of infamy as dark and as deep as that of Aaron Burr and

At the announcement of this toast, a huzzashout for the declaration, broke from the hearts of the assembly, which awakened an echo for liberty in all the surrounding woods. The place was vindicated. Slavery finds no rest in Ames-

Anecdote of a Slave.

A fine looking and intelligent colored man, The bung was found and replaced, and the about forty years of age-a waiter at Gadsby'sgroans and death struggle ceased, and the haunted was asked by us if he was a slave. He replied 'I was born here a family slave. Until I saw a chance to be free, my study was to do as little work as I could without being flogged.' 'But why so?' we asked.

'lecause, when a man works for nothing, he don't work very heartily. I knew if I labored all For House-Keepers and Farmers. Well, it wasn't long before I called upon mistress with the money, and received my papers. den, six or eight inches deep, and as big as you please; in this sow your radish seed, and they will grow well, without manure, and be free from worms; we have tried frequently, and never fail
yes shone so, and I stood so straight. That crook are myself in the glass a dozen times that day, to see how a freeman appeared; and will you believe me, sir, I hardly knew myself. I feared I was growing proud, my eyes shone so, and I stood so straight. That crook in back, and that sneaking look in my tace, Radishes that are grown very early in the sea- was all gone. Well, sir, since then, I have got

that admits the nourishment of air and water, and is free from any admixture of loam. We have raised very fine ones in pure sea sand, and in powdered charcoal. Undoubtedly they will do very well in the dust of anthracite coal, or similar substance. Where one has not enough of sand or other material to make a bed, most perfect results can be obtained, by making holes in the common earth with a stick, about the length and size the radishes are expected to grow—let these holes be filled with sand or coal, to within a half inch of the top—then drop the seed, and cover it with the same material, taking care that not even a particle of loam gets mixed with the sand. The RADCLYFFE.

WHO WILL GO BALD!

In this way a few quarts of sand will raise a large number.—Portland Advertiser.

Culture of Peach and Plum trees.—Wash all your trees immediately in soft soap, so much diluted with warm water as to make it spread evenly, and put it on with a brush. Spread one quart of ashes on the ground about the trunk of each tree. Tondress the orebard with common calt.

covered with new and healthy hair. DERICK DOW. Somerville, Dec. 20, 1342.

'Long hair is a glory to woman,' says Paul, And all feel the truth of the pious quotation. Preserve it then ladies: your glory may fall, Unless you protect it with this preparation.

BEWARE!-Some counterfeiters have attempted to itate this article. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have the name of Comstock & CO. on a splendid

LOOK OUT!—An attempt of late has been made in this city, to palm off the COUNTERFEIT article on the PUBLIC. The genuine can be had of the agents. SANFORD & PARK, No. 15 Fourth st. ONLY Agents for Comstock & Co.

OIL OF TANNIN, OR. LEATHER RESTORER. A NEW CHEMICAL DISCOVERY.

TO ALL THE WORLD WHO USE LEATHER IN ANY FORM

MOST people know, that skins and hides are conver-ted into leather by the use of Tannin extracted from

tenther becomes dead, hard, dry, brittle cracked, cover ed with a crust, &c. THIS ALL KNOW. To restor then life, softness, moistness, strength, smoothness, and remove all crust, it, or blister—restore the tannin. This substance, the leather never can receive the second time, but the whole virtues of it are in this article, the OIL OF

covery. We have no favors to ask or them, ..., greatest sufferers, and we beg for nobodys' custom or pat-

Now, gentlemen, please yourselves.

*** None genuine unless with the fac simile signatur
of Comstock & Co., as follows:— SANFORD & PARK, ONLY Agents, No. 15 Fourth st.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!! ABSOLUTE HEAL-ALL

tervals, till at length the voice of the prize-master interposed,—"Where does that noise come from? Call all hands.—(There was no need of this call, all hands were already on the deck.)

"Steward, get lights: come men, arm yourselves and follow me." He led the way, and the crew followed close behind.

On reaching the 'tween decks, he stopped and listened, to get the right direction of the groun. It came as before, from the after part of the ship, and so deep and long drawn that it seemed the last life effort of a Hurcules in an exhausted death struggle—a full sigh terminating in a groun of sgony! The dauntless prize-master, though armed with a boarding sword, stood for a momen petrified. Had he retreated one step, it is quite certain every one of his followers would very soon have been found huddled together again in a group on the forecastle, so terrible was the last group, and so awful its effect on the hearts of groun, and so awful its effect on the hearts of this call, all hands were already on the deck.

**Steward get lights: come men, arm yourselves, the stopped and insert a roll of brimstone about the fruit previous to my experiment, which is to bore a hole into the breast of the fruit, which is to bore a hole into the breast of the fruit, which is to bore a hole into the breast of the tree, but gives no additional pain, nor leaves a scar. Fire is positively rendered harmless. \$10 has been done into the breast of the tree, but gives no additional pain, nor leaves a scar. Fire is positively rendered harmless. \$210 has been done to the fruit, which its to bore a hole into the breast of the tree, but gives no additional pain, nor leaves a scar. Fire is positively rendered harmless. \$10 has been done to the fruit, which its to bore a hole into the breast of the fruit previous to my experiment, which is to bore a hole into the breast of the fruit previous to my experiment, which is to bore a hole into the breast of the fruit previous to my experiment, which is to bore a hole into the breast of the fruit previ 10,000 trials and all successful, prove DALLEY

to triumph over fire. SANFORD & PARK, ONLY Agents, No. 15 Fourth st.

proach, justly uttered by a disabled child, for neglecting

(PEXTRAORDINARY CASE. 1) QUEBEC, May 8.

DEAR SIR-A remedy called "NERVE AND BONE
LINIMENT, and INDIAN VEGETABLE ELIXIR," came to my knowledge about two months since, through our friend Mr. Campbell, and I procured some that came from CoMstock & Go. of New York, and had used it to about a week without any material change, until one mornate ing I found myself under the exercise of every uncommon feeling, imagining that could I be helped up I could stand and walk. I requested my family to aid me, but they were unwilling I should trust myself on my feet, not having for the last FOURTEEN AND A HALF YEARS even made the sttempt to stand; but my confidence was so great that they consented to assist me from my bed. I found I could used in the strength to stand; but my confidence was so great that they consented to assist me from my bed. I found I could used in the strength to stand; but my confidence was so great that they consented to assist me from my bed. I found I could used in the strength to stand; but my confidence was so great that they consented to assist me from my bed. I found I could used in the strength to stand; but my confidence was so great that they consented to assist me from my bed. I found I could used it to stand; but my confidence was so great that they consented to assist me from my bed. I found I could used it to stand on my feet. At tempt to stand; but my confidence was so great that they consented to assist me from my bed. I found I could used it to stand on my feet. At tempt to stand; but my confidence was so great that they consented to assist me from my bed. I found I could used it to stand on my feet. At tempt, the strength and specific my back, occasioned by daily exercise in public speaking, until it became so exceedingly painful, that I was forced to speak slitting, not being able to stand on my feet. At tempt, the strength of the strength and the strength of the strength and the strength came to my knowledge about two months since, through our friend Mr. Campbell, and I procured some that came from Comstuck & Go. of New York, and had used it for heavy weight at each time on my feet, and then used crutches for a few days, when my strength had become so far re-established, that I could cross the floor without the far re-established, that I could cross the floor without the least aid. My advancement has been almost incredible, I can walk two hundred yards and back with ease, and my children, (the bed-rid are often blessed, like me, with near a dozen.) have been so overjoyed that they could scarcely eat or sleep, and Mrs. Gorning seems to feel a half a score of years younger herself. You will recollect how much bent together I was when you were last here: I have entirely overcome this. It I looked as odd as I felt when I began to walk, I would have been gazed at in astonishment. I have seen many of my old acquaintances ome of whom did not know me at all, and others would carrierly credit their senses, and would hardly have been ome of whom did not know me at all, and others would carcely credit their senses, and would hardly have been more astonished though one had "risen from the dead. I have now every confidence that I am a well man. I think this remedy is the most extraordinary of any I have ever heard of, and if it is not extensively made known to the public, I think the proprietors are very culpable. If you know the persons, Messrs, Constock & Co., selling it in New York, you had better show them this letter, and let them refer to you, or publish this if you think it would aid the distressed.

Yours. ETHAN C. CORNING. No. 15, Fourth st, between Main and Sycamore.

QUEEN CITY SHOE STORE.

fifth St. No. 32. digging, and plowing, and sweating for liberty.

The black man likes freedom as well as the white and Shoes, of the best quality, WHOLESALE & RETAIL, Ат No. 32, 5тн sт.

J. L. GRANGER, & Co. Cin., June 15th, 1843. STARTLING FACTS.

Hundreds of children and adults are lost yearly with orms, when some other cause has been supposed to be It is admitted by all doctors that scarce a man, woman It is admitted by all doctors that scarce a man, woman or child exists, but what are sooner or later troubled with worms, and in hundreds of cases, sad to relate, a supposed ever, so risting, cold, or some other ailing, carries off the lowers of the human family—while in truth they die of a carries of the human family—while in truth they die of the state of the search and these could have how regulared in a day by

Accuss and these could have been eradicated in a day, by the use of a bottle of KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE, at

in less than a month.

Several children in a highly respectable family in Broadway had worms to a frightful extent, and were all cured rapidly with the Vermifuge.

In some of the best families in the neighborhood of St. John's Park, it has been extensively used, from the circumstance. stance of having eradicated a large quantity of worms, af-ter all other remedies had failed, which was very exten-

ter all other remedies had failed, which was very extensively known in that part of the city.

A family in New Jersey saved several children by the use of it. One, a girl of eight years of age, had become exceedingly emacinted before the Vernifuge was given.—
The next day three large worms were dislodged, and she let off the Vernifuge, when she became again worse, and had resort to the Vernifuge that finally brought away an incredible quantity of worms, and the cure was complete, the grade he regard the result remailly.

and she gained her health rapidly.

A physician of standing, had doctored a family of children some weeks, without being able to restore but one out of seven to health. He had the liberality to send for Kolmstock's Vermifuge, and cured the rest in less than a

week.

In numerous cases other complaints were supposed to exist, and the persons treated for a fever &c., but finally a trial of this Vermifuge discovered the true cause of the sickness, by bringing away almost an innumerable quantity of worms, large and small, and the persons recovered with great despatch. Instances of this kind might be cited to an immense extent, but it is useless, one trial for twenty-five cents will show any one with astonishment the certain effects of this Vermifuge. for sale in Cincinnati by our only Agents,

SANFORD & PARK,

Main and Sycamore.

No. 15 Fourth street, between Main and Sycamore.

NEW BOOK PUBLISHING HOUSE. WILLIAM T. TRUMAN, having retired from the firm of TRUMAN & SMITH, has taken the store No. 20 Pearl street, for the purpose of pursuing a PUBLISHING and GENERAL BOOKSELLING BUSINESS. His present publications consist of

MASON'S SACRED HARP, vol. 1, by Lowell Maso and T. B. Mason. This work has met with great popularity. The recent improvements render it probably the most valuable collection of Sacred Music extent in any country. It has passed through twenty-three editions; the twenty fourth edition is now is press.

MASON'S SACRED HARP, vol. 2. A new and en larged edition of this valuable work will soon be publish ed. embodying the elements, and no pains will be spared to render it worthy of its distinguished compilers, and of the place it occupies in this series of musical works.

MASON'S SACRED HARP in PATENT NOTES. A

MASON'S YOUNG MINSTREL. This valuable Ju-

MANSFIELD'S POLITICAL GRAMMAR of the U. S MANSFIELD'S POLITICAL GRAMMAR of the U.S. This work is used as a Text Book in the Woodward College in this city, and in many of the Colleges and Academies in the United States, and is respectfully commended to the attention of the School Trustees of Gincinnati, as a work peculiarly adapted to the higher classes in our common schools. The propriety and importance of instructing the pupils in a knowledge of the principles of the Government under which we live, must be conceded.

SMITH'S PRODUCTIVE GRAMMAR. The popular favor which has been extended to this work, is such that it has become a standard school book throughout the

MISS BEECHER'S MORAL INSTRUCTOR. This valuable School Book has passed through several editions and is highly commended as a school Reading Book.

A SPLENDID SERIES OF TOY BOOKS for chilfren. These books were in part selected by the subscriper while recently in London, and will be as attractive a my series published in America.

any series published in America.

The subscriber intends doing a General Bookselling and Stationary Business. He has on hand large quantities of the ECLECTIC SCHOOL BOOKS, which will be sold at publishers prices, and a good assortment of the most popular Eastern and Western School Books, Classical Books, Blank Books, Writing and Letter Paper, Quills, &c., which will be sold low for Cash.

Country merchants are invited to call.

Orders are solicited.

Read and Understand. DR. BRANDRETH;

five years past, and having found them to be a more excel-lent medicine than any other with which I have ever been acquainted, I feel it to be but an act of justice to thyself, and benevolence to the community, to publish a brief state-ment of a few of the cases in which I have derived extraor

dinary benefit from them.

Having been much occupied in travelling and public speaking, I have frequently taken severe cold, which, before I used these pills, always resulted in soreness of the throat and chest, and in a severe cough—but now, by taking one or two pills at a time for two or three nights, I have invariably succeeded in removing all soreness, and in effectually preventing the cold from settling on my lungs so as to produce a cough.

Once during last winter, while travelling on horseback, and subjected to much exposure, I was suddenly taken extremely ill, with a very sore throat, high fever, and generated to the subject of the subj of prostration, both of strength and spirit-by the use of

I have used the Pills, and administered them to others on various other occasions, and as far as I know, in no case without success.

They are a vegetable compound, easy and gentle in their operation, and leave the system in the best possible condition. The price is only 25 cents a box, and few persons will require more than one box in a year. Any person may take them with perfect safety without the advice of a physician, and in 19 cases out of 20 they will, if seasonably taken supercede the necessity of sending for one. I intend in my travels in future, to carry them with me for sale, not that I am a dealer in pills, but because by so deing I can serve the cause of humanity ing I can serve the cause of humanity ARNOLD BUFFUM.

Cin., 4th mo., 10th, 1843. The above valuable medicine is sold wholesale and retail at the established Agency, on 3d st. South side, between Main and Walnut, Cincinnati.

MANLEY CHAPIN. BRYANT & CHAPIN. TTORNEYS at law, office S. W. corner of Main and

HE subscriber has for sale at his Ware house, No. 172 REAMS 100 DOUB, MED. FINE S. ROYAL 100 100 FINE MEDIUM. IMPERIAL, 500 RUL. CAP and POST,

520 PLAIN do WRAP. PAPER S'D, 200 GROSS BONNET BOARDS. JAMES H. SPEER July 9th. 1842.

JOHN MAC MILLAN, CABINET MAKERAN. UNDERTAKER, North east corner of New an North streets, Cincinnati. respectfully informs his friend and the public, that he has commenced the above business and hopes, by street attention to it, to secure a share of the

public patronage.

He keeps constantly on hand, coffins of every description, shrouds, caps, and plates nearly engraved.

Also, Hearses and Carriages of the very best quality, and will procure graves, on the shortest notice, at any of the grave yards in the city or its vicinity. Charges, in all cases moderate. August 6, 1842.

THE PEOPLE'S MEDICINE THE PLEASANTEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST IN THE

WORLD. SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZEN-GES.

IN YEARS of extensive use, and the consumption of over One Hundred Tons, has placed their reputation for above every other preparation. The demand is constautly increasing, and agencies are being established in every inhabited part of the world. While many articles are popular for a season, and are then forgotten, Shermon's Lozenges are admitted if to use with increasing reputation as standard remedies. When such physicians as Rogers, Mott, Vanderpool, Rissam, Ludlow, and nearly all the respectable part of the faculty—when such clergymen as the Rev. Sebastian Streetor, Rev. Mr. Curran, Rev. Darius Anthony, Rev. Dr. Eastmond, Rev. Mr. Hancock, and scores of others of the first respectability—when such distinguished men as the Hon. Aaron Clark, E. Mayor, J. Sherman, Brownell Esq., Register, W. H. Bunn, Esq., Deputy Register of the Gity of New York, Hon. Edward J. Parter, Ex-President Jackson, Hon. Mr. Archer, of Virginia, Dr. Reed, of Baltimore, and in fact a majority of the whole American people, use and recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges and Plasters, no other evidence of their virtue can be required, and when every one who uses them says they are the best medicine in use, none can hesitate to admit their value.

CHILDREN DIE FROM WORMS,

CHILDREN DIE FROM WORMS,

after months of great suffering, when one box of Sherman's Worm Lozenges would have cured them, and saved their lives. Many are thus afflicted and are doctored for something else, without the least relief. Even adults are thus troubled, and very commonly too. The following symptoms may be considered as usually attending them—Pain in the joints or limbs, offensive breath, picking at the nose, grinding of the teeth during sleep, and at times a paleness about the lips with flushed theeks; bleeding a the nose, a gnawing sensation at the stomach, flashes of the toy, slig t chills or shiver heat ever the surface of the body, slig t chills or shiverings, headache, drowsiness, vertigo, torpor; disturbed dreams, sudden starting in sleep with fright and screaming, sometimes a troublesome cough, feverishness, thirst, pallid hue, fits, bad taste in the mouth, difficult breathing, pain in the stomach or bowles. fatigue, nausea, squeamishness, voracious appetite, leanness, bloated stomach or limbs, gripings, shooting pains in various parts of the body, a sense of something rising in the throat, itching of the annus towards night, a frequent desire to pass something from the bowels, and sometimes discharges of slime and nucus.

THE HALF ORPHAN Asylum in New York has used

Capi. Coffin, of Nantucket, saved the life of his little boy, by only two doses—he was wasted to a skeleton, and the doctors knew not what was the matter. The cases where these lezenges have cured are truly surprising and wonderful. They are the only infallible worm destroying medicine ever discovered. Near one million and a half of the truly surprising and wonderful. They are the only infallible worm destroying medicine ever discovered. Near one million and a half of the truly surprising and worderful. oxes are sold in one year.

HEADACHE AND SEA-SICKNESS.

HEADACHE AND SEA-SICKNESS.

Palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits, and despondency, are immediately relieved by Sherman's Camphon Lozenges. Persons travelling or attending crowded parties will find them to relieve all fatigue and give buoyancy to the spirits. After a mght's dissippation they dispel ali those unpleasant sensations so usually following the too free liver. Temperance people will find them soothing to the disturbed nerves of their new converts. The most distressing headache yields to these lozenges in less than ten minutes. Scarcely a ship leaves New York without a supply of Sherman's Lozenges—and they are new a principal article in the medicine chests of our ships of war. G. W. Dixon, the celebrated pedestrian, was enebled to walk 72 haurs without sleep or rest, by using these lozenges.

Many writers have been enabled to follow up their mental exertions for a great length of time, by the invigorating properties of these lozenges; and many have accomplished long and tedious journeys with comparatively ease, by an occasional use of these life-preserving and invigorating articles.

SHERMAN'S COUGH LOZENGES.

SHERMAN'S COUGH LOZENGES.
For coughs, colds, consumption, whooping cough, tightness of the chest or lungs, tickling in the throat, hoarseness, asthma, and cough attending measles, are not only the pleasantest but most efficacious medicine that can be used. They allay all irritation, promote expectoration, and act as a healing halm to the lungs.

Jonathan Howarth, Eq., the great Temperance Lecturer, wes supposed to be on the brink of the grave with consumption, brought on by sleeping in damp sheets, nothing gave him relief till he tried Sherman's Cough Lozenges—two boxes cured him. The Rev. Darius Anthony, of the Onelda Conference, the Rev. Darius Anthony, of the Onelda Conference, the Rev. Sabastian Streeter, of Boston, and hundreds of others, have been in like manner snatched from the grave.

snatched from the grave.

The Rev. Mr. Dunbar, of the McDougal street church, was cured of a distre-sing cough in one day hy these lozenges—and so announced to his congregation after one or

his discourses.

Leonard Rogers, Esq., aged 96 years, a revolutionary i.e.
Loonard Rogers, Esq., aged 96 years, a revolutionary i.e.
Jay's Inquiry 37 1-2: Jay's View,
Sherman's Lozenges.
The institution for aged indigent females has used Sher
Mott's Riggraphical Sketcher.

Mott's Riggraphical Sketcher. The institution for aged indigent females has used Sherman's Lozenges with the greatest benefit. When the old Mott's Biographical Sketches, ladies have a cough, a few of the cough Lozenges cure Memoir of Rev. Lemuel Hanes,

them—and when they have a headache, or feel low spir ited, a few of the camphor lozenges give immediate relief. SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER. Only 12 1-2 cents, and warranted better than all other plas ters for curing rheumatism, lumbago, pain or weakness in the side, breact, back, or any part of the body—worn or the lower part of the spine, they cure the piles, on the small of the back, falling of the womb and kidney affections small of the back, falling of the wonth and kitchey affections, a small piece applied to corns draws them out by the roots in about two days. These are the cheapest and best plasters in the world. Many persons would'nt be without them for as many dollars as they cost cents. They are spread by insold every year. Rich and poor, high and low, all eggs and conditions use them. They afford spen quick and asuse them. They afford spen quick and asnishing relief that some call them the Magic Plaster. tonishing teller that some call them the Magic Plaster. J W. Loxne, Esq., vir. Nichael Martin, Geo. D. Strone, Esq. J. B. Cronwill, and a multitude of others, who have experienced such great and decided benefit from the genuine Sherman's Plaster, might be referred to. Caution is neces sary. See that you get the genuine Sherman's Poor Man's plasters. Printed directions are on the back of each plas-

king it. DYSPEPSIA AND INDIJESTION cured of 19 years standing, by Sherman's Dinner Lozen-grs, after hundreds of dollars had been spent in vain. Ma-ny really astonishing cures have been effectee by those Lo-zenges. Price 50 cents a box.

er, with a fac-simile of Dr. Sherman's name. Many spurious and worthless imitations are hawked about—ther

should always be avoided-trust none but Sherman's-hi

s sure to cure, and he alone possesses the secret of ma

DIARRHOEA OR LOOSENESS of the bowels, immediately relieved by Sherman's Restor ative Lozenges. They have cured cases of long standing, when other means failed to give relief. The price is 25

HEARTBURN AND ACIDITY cured by Sherman's Soda Lozenges in five minutes. Ma ny persons by their use enjoy good health, that are misera

SORE THROAT AND HOARSENESS speadily cured by Sherman's Cayenne Lozenges-pleasa

SWEETBREATH & BEAUTIFUL TEETH SHERMAN'S TOOTH PASTE is warranted the best alentrifice in the world. It cleans the teeth, gives them pearly whiteness, and keeps them from seching and decay, removes all tartar, hardens the gums, and sweetens the breath, imparting a delightful fragrance to it. It is extensively used in England, being patronized by the nobility and gentry. Never has a complaint been made against it. The sales are now over 100,000 pots a year. When such men as Dr. Chilton, the distinguished chemist, Dr. Elliott, the oculist, Dr. Casile the great dentist, Gen. Winches ter, of the New World, Governer Seward, the Hon. B. B. Beardsiey, Mr. Nedzinskie, the celegrated portrait painter, and a host of others of the first distinction use it, no better evidence of its goodness can be required. SHERMAN'S TOOTH PASTE is warranted the best alen-

and a fost of others of the first distinction use it, in observe evidence of its goodness can be required.

CAUTION—Ask for Sherman's Lozenges, Plasters, of Tooth Paste, and see you get the genume. His name amound each pot of paste and box of Loxenges, and on the back of each plaster. See that it is a fac-simile of his signature, avoid of all others. Sherman's Medicated Lozen ges are never sold by the ounce, but in boxes—many u principled dealers attempt to palm off others, calling the Sherman's. They want to deceive you, Dr. Snerman's ware house is at 106 Nassau street, New York. Cinchanti Lozenge Warehouse, 147 Main street, be

ween 3rd & 4th streets. G. F. THOMAS, Agent.

STAINBURN'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Are the best Anti-Bilious Medicine ever used! TAINBUR'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS being made exclusively from Vegetable Extracts, deriv-irom the most valued, sale, and efficient purgative and al-erative roots and plant to be found in the

VEGETABLE KINGDOM, are therefore Nature's true remedy. Pure, perfect and original in their medicinal properties, they unite with an absolute and controlling power over disease a mild and gentle curative action on the HUMAN SYSTEM.

They are unlike and far superior to medicines made from common drugs and chemicals, and do not leave those who take them, costive, as is too often the case with aucient and impure remedies.

THE VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS may be used for any length of time, and when discontinued, they will leave the system perfectly healthy, and free from that dreadful malady, Constitution of the Bowels, as the testimony of thousands will prove.

an extensive stable, which is under the care of an experienced person.

He returns his thanks to the public, for the very liberal patronage recently bestowed, and nopes by strict attention to receive a continu ance of their favors, "and to make it truly a bu siness house for the Valley and its vicinity."

Board \$1 per day.

ROB. F. LEVERING.

July 8th, 1842. Dayton papers will please copy for 6 mo., and end bills to Mansion House.

ANTI-SLAVERY PUBLICATIONS. THE subscriber informs the members of anti-slavery societies, and all persons who desire to read the anti-slavery publications that have issued from the American press, that he has purchased all the books, pamphlets, tracts, prints, &c, lately belonging to the American Anti-THE HALF ORPHAN Asylum in New York has used Sherman's Lozenges for worms, in hundreds of cases, and they never have failed to bring away the worms and cure the children—they have also used Sherman's Cough Lozenges for coughs, whooping cough, croup, and most diseases of the lungs, with the greatest benefit—and Sherman's Poor Man's Plasters, for pain or weakness in the side, back, Poor Man's Plasters, for pain or weakness in the side, back, and orders will be promptly attended to. A calculated and theumatism. or breast, and rheumatism.

The Hon. B. B. Beardsley saved the life of one of his children by one box of these worm Lozenges.

Dr. Hunter knew a young lady, supposed on the brink of the grave, from a decline cured by Sherman's Worm Lozenges.

By the hundred or larger quantity, they will be sold lower—say to the standard of the prices of larger quantity. Capt. Coffin, of Nantucket, saved the life of his little for bound volumes 25 per cent. discount: for fit, but to subserve the anti-slavery cause. Such an opportunity has not previously occured to obtain anti-slavery publications at these reduc

ed prices, and probably will not again. Editors of newspapers are requested to copy this advertisement for three months, and heir bills will be paid in books, etc. Please send a copy of the paper containing the adver-

LEWIS TAPPAN.

New York March 1st, 1842. BOUND VOLUMES. American Slavery as it is, muslin Anti-slavery Manual. lton Riots, by Pres. Beecher, of Ill. Coll. 12 mo. 25 Iton Trials. Anti-slavery Record, vols. 1, 2, and 3 ppeal, by Mrs. Child, 37 1-2

Anti-Slaaery Examiner, bound vols. Beauties of Philanthropy 33 1-3 Bourne's Picture of slavery, Buxton on the slave-trade, Cabinet of Freedom (Clarkson's history of the slave-trade,) 1, 2 and 3, set 1.000

Chloe Spear, Channing on Slavery, Duncan on slavery, Eman, in the W. I. by Thome and Kimball muslin. do in boards with map 25

Enemies of Constitution discovered Fountain, plain binding, 64mo. 12 1-2 Vassa. Grimke's Letters to Miss Beecher, 37 1-2 20 37 1-2

North Star, gilt edges, 33 1-3 Pennsylvania Ilall, Rankin's Letters, 18mo 100pp., Right and wrong in Boston, 12 1-2 Star of Freedom, muslin, Slavery-containing Declaration of Senti-

1.00

20

ments and Constitution of the American A. S. Society: Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery: Does the Diple sanction slaverv? Augress to the Synod of Kentucky, Narrative of Amos Dresser, and Why work for the slave! bound in one

Slave's Friend, 32mo. vols. 1, 2 and 3 set 50 Songs of the Free. Thompsons Reception in Great Britain.

12mo.. estimony of God against slavery, 18mo., Wheatly, Philips Memoir of West Indies, by Professor Hovey

Wesley's Thoughts on Slavery, in muslin with portrait,

PAMPHLETS Sets anti-slavery Almanacs, from 1836 to 1841 inclusive, 37 1-2 Address to the Free People of Color, Ancient Landmarks,

Apology for Abolitionists American Slavery as It Is—the Testimony of a Thou-sand Witnesses Address on Right of Petition

Address on Slavery (German)
Address of Congregational Union of Scotland
Address of attonal Convention (German)
Annual Report of Y Committee of Vigilance
Do of Massachusetts A S Society
Appeal to Women in the nominally free states
Authentic Anecdotes on American Slavery
Address to the hurch of Jeans Christ, by the E Address to the hurch of Jesus Christ, by the Evan-

gelical Union A S Society, a w York City
Anti-slavery atechism, by Mrs. Child
Adams, J. Q. Letters to his Constituents
Do Speech on the Texas Question
Annual Reports of Am. A S. Society, 2d, 3d, 4th 12 1.2 5th and 6th
Annual Reports of Y city Ladies' A S Society
Appeal to the Christhau Women of the South
Bible against Slavery
Collection of Valuable Documents 12 1-2

Birney's Letter to the Churches Girney's Letter to the Churches
Girney on Colonization
Chattel principle—a Summary of the ew Test
argument on Slavery, by Beriah Green
Dhipman's Discourse
Dhanning's Letters to Clay
Dondition of Free People of Color
Drandall, Reuben, Trial of
Dissertation on Servitude
Dickinson's Sermon

12 1-3 Does the Bible sanction Slavery? Dec. of Sent, and Constitution of the American A 5 Society
Discussion between Thompson and Breckenridge

Discussion between Thompson and Breckenrings
Dresser's arrative
Extinguisher Extinguished
Extinguisher Extinguished
Extinguisher Extinguished
Emore Correspondence 6: do in sheets 4to
mancipation in West Indies, Thome and Kimball
In an arcipation in West Indies in 1838
Freedom's Defence
Garrison's Address at Broadway Tabernacle
identification of the Federal Union
idenerous Planter
inflet's Review of Bushnell's Discurse
Immediate, not Gradual Abolition
In 12 1-6

mmediate, not Gradual Abolition
by's Thoughts on the Duty of the Episcopal Church erty, Svo 25c; do 12me 12

dorris's Speech in answer to Clay Mahan's Rev John B, Tria in Kentucky Martyr Age in America, by Harrlet Martineau Modern Expediency Considered Vlodern Expediency Considered
Cower of Congress over the District of Columbia
Plea for the Slave, os 1, 2 and 3
Proceedings of the Meeting to form Broadway Taberracle Anti-Slavery
Society
Proslavery

Pro-Slavery Rural Code of Hayti